

- The House voted a new U.S. debt ceiling, averting a federal financial crisis. Page 4
- In Manila, many questions surround the upcoming presidential election. Page 5
- U.S. congressional panels approved a pact on sharing nuclear technology with China but blocking sales for now. Page 4
- Chile's bishops accused the military government of carrying out state terrorism. Page 7

WEEKEND

- Peter Zadek, at 59 still an enfant terrible of German theater, has taken over the Hamburg Schauspielhaus. Page 9

BUSINESS/FINANCE

- Beatrice Cos., the U.S. consumer-products concern, accepted a buyout offer valued at \$5.5 billion. Page 13
- U.S. retail sales plunged a record 3.3 percent in October, the government said. Page 13.

Reagan Hoping Dialogue Will Modify Gorbachev's View of U.S.

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan believes he will have a significant effect on Mikhail S. Gorbachev's views of the United States through his "personal dialogue" with the Soviet leader at the summit meeting next week, a U.S. official has disclosed.

The official said Wednesday that Mr. Reagan and White House aides believed that results in arms control and reducing regional tensions between the superpowers would be seen in the months after the meeting and not at the meeting itself Tuesday and Wednesday.

"The president very much wants to get at, or to establish, a basic understanding in the mind of the general secretary of what our concerns are," the official said. "Why do we worry about the Soviet program, which of their systems pose the biggest problems, our concept of deterrence and how it can be made more stable."

The official also said Mr. Reagan would seek to discuss the administration's space-based shield against missiles and to convince the Soviet leader "why it is clearly not a visionary whim or a political stunt."

The research program has emerged as a central issue on the summit meeting's agenda. In Moscow, Mr. Gorbachev reaffirmed that the Strategic Defense Initiative would be his main concern at the summit meeting.

In a statement to a delegation of Nobel laureates Wednesday, the Soviet leader made no mention of regional conflicts, human rights or other issues Mr. Reagan intends to raise.

"The most pressing question," Mr. Gorbachev said, "is whether strike weapons are to be or not to be in outer space."



Seeking bipartisan support before his summit meeting with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Mr. Reagan meets with congressional leaders, from left, Robert H. Michel, Republican of

Illinois; Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas; Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas; Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia; and Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming.

The U.S. official said that at the talks lasting more than eight hours in Geneva, Mr. Reagan would seek to influence Mr. Gorbachev's future behavior and dispel some of his negative opinions about the United States.

The U.S. official said President Reagan would point out that the United States has no "animus" toward negotiating with the Soviet Union.

"The president has stated his sense that there is a Soviet attitude of mistrust of the United States, and as he reads their history some

understandable basis for fear of aggression from outside," the U.S. official said.

He added that Mr. Gorbachev appeared to hold "a separate but real belief" that the Reagan administration opposed "the very idea of doing business with the Soviet Union."

The official said Mr. Gorbachev also conveyed the belief that a military-industrial complex dominated the United States and Soviet ties.

Of Mr. Reagan, the official said: "Each of those things he believes he

can influence in a constructive way by personal dialogue, by his presentation of how he views our interests internationally, how he views their system, how he thinks we should get along, and over the course of 10 or 12 hours, to relieve whatever concerns were based upon the other side's worry of his fundamental convictions about East-West relations."

The official said Mr. Reagan intended to make proposals to Mr. Gorbachev in the four key areas on the meeting's agenda: arms control, bilateral relations, regional is-

ues and human rights. It was unclear if these proposals would go beyond previous ones from the administration.

Asked what the United States thought Mr. Gorbachev wanted to accomplish at the meeting, the official replied, "I expect that it is to judge the leadership of the United States first, to determine the qualities of leadership that he faces."

■ **Gorbachev Persists on SDI**
Serge Schmemmann of The New York Times reported from Moscow: Diplomats took the statement by Mr. Gorbachev that space-based

missile defense would be his main concern at the Geneva talks to mean that he would not retreat from his insistence that the summit meeting focus on the research program.

The Soviet Union has mobilized a formidable publicity campaign against the space-based defense program while Mr. Reagan has not shown willingness to curtail research on the program.

"We are going to Geneva completely aware of the responsibility that rests on the leaders of all countries but primarily those of the U.S.S.R. and the United States," Mr. Gorbachev said. "We are going there for serious and productive work and, I should say, with our hands not empty."

"The Soviet Union," Mr. Gorbachev said, "wants the meeting to help in practice to resolve the key issues of our times, those of enhancing international peace and security, improving relations between the U.S.S.R. and the United States, checking the arms race and preventing its extension to outer space."

It was on the last issue that Mr. Gorbachev focused his comments. "The Soviet people, having lived for 40 years surrounded by American 'forward-based' weaponry, strongly reject the very possibility of its spreading to outer space and the very prospect of having it overhead, above their homes," he said.

"How would ordinary Americans, who are not accustomed to having the weapons of others on their borders, either on earth or in space, feel in such a case?" Mr. Gorbachev asked.

"I think that tension in relations between our countries would escalate to a point unprecedented even by today's standards and be even more difficult to control," he said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Greece Disrupted by 24-Hour Strike

ATHENS (Reuters) — Hundreds of thousands of Greek workers protesting government-imposed wage and spending cuts staged a 24-hour strike Thursday, disrupting public transport and hospitals and shutting many factories.

The stoppage, the second major protest since the government introduced an austerity program Oct. 11, was called by the leftist majority through the leadership of the General Confederation of Greek Workers, which has about 1.5 million adherents. All flights by Olympic Airways and ship sailings were canceled, trains and most buses stopped running, and power and telecommunications workers banks and drugstores shut, and power and telecommunications workers struck.

The labor minister, Evangelos Yampopoulos, said the strike had been a "miserable failure," but the president of the miners' union, Elias Skouras, said 60 percent of his members, 70 percent of electricity workers and 90 percent of telecommunications workers had gone out.

EC Body Votes Spending Increases

STRASBOURG (Reuters) — The European Parliament voted Thursday for increases in European Community spending next year, partly to cover the cost of promised benefits for its new members, Spain and Portugal.

With near unanimity, members adopted an amendment providing for reinstatement of about two billion ECUs (\$1.7 billion) of spending. Finance ministers of the present 10 EC members had already cut the Executive Commission's original 1986 budget draft. The community's presidency, currently held by Luxembourg, had warned the parliament that major new spending would make it difficult for national governments to reach a compromise over the final size of the budget.

Almost one-third of the amount was allocated by the parliament for honoring spending promises to Spain and Portugal that were made during negotiations for their entry to the EC in January. The rest would go toward clearing a backlog of unfulfilled spending commitments for EC projects.

Liberia Detains Opposition Officials

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (Combined Dispatches) — Leaders of Liberian opposition parties were rounded up in Monrovia and houses were looted Thursday by soldiers loyal to President Samuel K. Doe following Tuesday's abortive coup, according to reports reaching the Ivory Coast.

Residents of Monrovia said that the headquarters of the Liberia Action Party had been burned down and that officials had been detained. Widespread chaos in Monrovia also was reported. Radio ELWA, a private Liberian radio station, said that General Doe had dismissed Brigadier General Manrice Zee and replaced him with Brigadier General Rudolf Koloko. In Havana, the Foreign Ministry rebuffed on Wednesday Liberian assertions that Cubans had taken part in the coup attempt. (AP, UPI)



Samuel K. Doe

U.S. Intelligence Panel Criticizes CIA

WASHINGTON (WP) — Senator David F. Durenberger, a Republican of Minnesota who is chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence, has criticized the Central Intelligence Agency and its director, William J. Casey, for lacking a "sense of direction" and particularly for failure to understand the Soviet Union.

Mr. Durenberger said Wednesday his committee would consider recommending legislation that would substantially downgrade the CIA director's role and make the president's national security affairs adviser responsible for evaluating intelligence in the policy-making process. Despite his criticisms, Mr. Durenberger also defended Mr. Casey as a "professional" and "a damn good guy in that job."

Mr. Durenberger acknowledged, however, that a vote Thursday in his Republican-dominated committee over whether to recommend Mr. Casey's dismissal after the CIA's handling of the Soviet defector Vitaly Yurchenko would be 6-7 in support of the director, a vote reflecting party lines. Mr. Yurchenko defected in August, but three months later changed his mind and denounced the CIA as kidnappers and torturers before returning to Moscow last week.

U.S. Rejects AIDS Tests on Workers

WASHINGTON (WP) — The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services announced national guidelines Thursday on AIDS in the workplace that generally recommend against routine screening to see who might be infected with the virus and against employment restrictions on individuals known to be infected.

The guidelines say that such steps are medically unnecessary because there is no evidence that acquired immune deficiency syndrome is spread by casual contact of the sort that occurs in most occupational settings. The guidelines counter proposals by legislators in several states and the Congress to test certain groups of workers, such as food handlers, teachers and health-care workers, and impose restrictions on those found to be AIDS carriers. But they also noted that further recommendations for such health-care workers as surgeons and dentists who perform "invasive procedures" were under review.

Air-India Baggage Wasn't X-Rayed

NEW DELHI (AFP) — An X-ray machine that scans baggage was not working when passengers checked in at Toronto for an Air-India flight that later crashed into the sea off Ireland, a security officer for the airline said in an affidavit received Thursday.

Baggage was checked using a hand-held explosives detector, the security officer, John D'Souza, said in a statement to an Indian commission investigating the June 23 accident. The cause of the crash has not been determined, but Sikh extremists said they had set off a bomb aboard the plane. The crash killed 329 people.

For the Record

A martial law court in Erzurum, Turkey, sentenced 11 convicted terrorists to death on Thursday, ending a four-year trial of 877 people accused of belonging to the underground group Dev-Yol, or Revolutionary Way.

A Romanian seaman who fled from a ship in the port of Houston was granted asylum Thursday in the United States, Immigration and Naturalization Service officials said. Paul Pirica, 44, is the second Romanian sailor to be granted asylum in the United States within a week. (UPI)

England's High Court of Justice accepted an apology Thursday from the leaders of a yearlong cost strike and called off its seizure of £10 million (\$14 million) in assets of the National Union of Mineworkers. The strike ended in March. (Reuters)

U.S., Soviet Draft a Cultural Accord

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union have completed drafting a cultural exchange agreement that the Reagan administration hopes will open the way to a major exchange of young people, government officials said.

The officials said Wednesday that the accord was to be signed

during the summit meeting in Geneva next week.

President Ronald Reagan has become interested in increasing the exchange of young people, particularly young Soviet citizens coming to the United States, in the belief that such visits might help reduce misunderstandings, the officials said.

The United States has proposed

one-year exchanges of high school and college students and the expansion of summer language studies and postgraduate study exchanges.

There also has been discussion of having young people attend summer camps in the other country and of more athletic meets and other contacts.

Through the years, many American young people have visited the Soviet Union, but relatively few Soviet young people have come to the United States. Those who have come often have been in their 30s and would more accurately be described as youth leaders.

The decision by Mr. Reagan to press for admission of more Soviet young people came at a time of concern in Congress about the number of Soviet agents in the United States. But a U.S. official said he did not believe the admission of more young people would cause alarm.

This will be the first cultural accord since 1979, when the United States suspended negotiations because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Officials said the new accord would restore exchanges of performing arts groups and traveling exhibitions.

Until 1979, Soviet troupes, such as the Bolshoi Ballet, were regular visitors to the United States. American groups, including the Boston Symphony, the New York City Center Ballet and the American Ballet Theater, have gone to the Soviet Union.

Officials said they were not able to say at this time which artists or exhibitions would be exchanged. At least one traveling exhibition a year is to be organized by each side. The number of performing arts groups would depend to some extent on financing.

In the past, American impresarios have undertaken the cost of bringing the Soviet stars and groups to the United States, while the United States has had to subsidize the costs of sending American groups.

Despite the suspension of talks in 1979, exchanges of graduate students and scholars have continued, at a rate of about 25 a year.

About 40,000 Americans on their own have visited the Soviet Union annually as tourists in recent years, but only about a thousand Soviet citizens have visited the United States each year. State Department officials said.

The negotiations for the accord have been going on for more than a year in Moscow, officials said.



Copy of a press card issued to Ronald Reagan's son, who is assigned to report on the Geneva summit meeting for Playboy magazine. He is expected to write a feature article.

Calmness Prevails in Summit-City

Geneva Takes Planning, Security Measures in Stride

By Thomas W. Netter
New York Times Service

GENEVA — When the Swiss Army announced that anyone trying to breach security during next week's summit conference would be shot, the statement caused little reaction.

No one has been shot and killed by army guards in 40 years, and such "shoot-to-kill" security, prevention and advance planning is second nature to the Swiss.

With less than a week to go before the meeting Tuesday and Wednesday between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Swiss authorities are bracing for what officials in the city and state administrations say will be the biggest event in Geneva's modern history.

About 2,000 army infantrymen and armored troops, and more than 1,300 policemen will provide security.

Geneva's hotels have been completely booked for weeks, and telephone installers and technicians have been stringing miles of lines and cables, and installing hundreds of telephones.

But with typical efficiency that this French-speaking region is noted for, city officials, army officers, police, hoteliers, restaurateurs and various other service personnel are taking it all in stride.

During a recent press conference, for example, at which it was announced that during the summit Swiss troops had orders to shoot anyone ignoring their order to halt, there was laughter when an army official added that the infantry commander, Colonel Hans Meier, is in civilian life a director of the Swiss National Bank.

In announcing that outdoor demonstrations could only be held with a permit, the director of justice and police, Guy Fontenet, said: "We are determined that Geneva is and will remain an island of peace and public order. And we are convinced that our citizens will understand that such exceptional measures are not a breach of their rights."

Geneva's main characteristic these days perhaps can be best explained as a "can do" attitude.

A hotel official said, "Any other time, we couldn't install a telex or a telephone in less than a month, but all that is suspended for the period of the summit."

Besides security, much of the preparation for the summit meeting has centered on handling the journalists who are expected. Only the army and police will outnumber the media participants, who are expected to number about 3,000.

In the weeks leading up to the conference, the focus of media preparations has been on a building that resembles a bunker near the United Nations headquarters. It is called the International Conference Center, where authorities issue accreditation, promise simultaneous translation of speeches and statements in English, French and Russian, and will operate a food and drinks bar 24 hours a day during the meeting.

Across town, technicians have virtually taken over the Noga Hilton Hotel on the lake, turning it into a communications center for several television networks with antennae on the roof, nearly two miles (three kilometers) of power cables, over two miles of telephone cables and 200 telephones.

Outside, on the quai, the Japanese television network NHK has chartered a lake steamer called "Helvetia," the Latin name for Switzerland, complete with bar, restaurants and a transmission cable back to the Hilton.

Some Genevois are hostile to all these activities, caring more about restrictions on traffic and parking places than what is going on.

A doctor who asked that his name not be used said: "What is really going to come out of this meeting? Just more talk. But I'm trying to get out of this city on the 19th, and my main concern is whether I can get to the airport."

U.S. Trade Action Urged Against Japan, Taiwan

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's trade "strike force" has recommended that he initiate unfair-trade complaints against Japan for selling semiconductors below their fair value and against Taiwan for failure to protect copyrights and trademarks, according to administration officials.

It was unclear Thursday whether Mr. Reagan would act on the recommendations before he departed Saturday for his summit meeting in Geneva Nov. 19 and 20.

Among the targets of such trade complaints would be Japanese companies that "dump" 256-kilobit random access memory chips, one of the most powerful semiconductors available and a building block in high-capacity computers. The Japanese now control about 90 percent of the market for these so-called RAM chips.

If the president accepts the rec-

ommendations, the tariffs on 256K RAM chips could rise substantially, and that could help the financially beleaguered semiconductor industry in the United States.

Even if the Mr. Reagan initiated a dumping complaint, however, the Commerce Department still would have to determine officially that the chips are sold in the United States at below cost, or fair value, and the International Trade Commission still would have to find that the domestic industry has been injured by the imports.

The strike force also recommended that the president accelerate other dumping cases already brought by some American chip companies.

Although the presidential actions would be directed against individual companies, the Tokyo government would be very much involved because it would be called upon to negotiate a settlement if U.S. agencies found the Japanese had dumped the chips.

France Apologizes To Family of Slain Greenpeace Sailor

Reuter

AMSTERDAM — France has apologized and offered compensation to the family of a crewman who died when a Greenpeace ship, the Rainbow Warrior, was sunk in New Zealand's Auckland harbor in July, a spokesman for the environmentalist group said Thursday.

The letter of apology and offer of compensation was signed by the French defense minister, Paul Quilès, on behalf of President François Mitterrand.

The letter was received Tuesday by Hanneke Pereira, the widow of Fernando Pereira, a Portuguese-born Dutch citizen who was the ship's photographer.

A Greenpeace spokesman described the compensation as acceptable. He said the letter admitted that the attack on the converted trawler was unjustifiable. France has admitted its involvement in sinking the vessel, which was to have led a flotilla in protest of French nuclear tests in the South Pacific.

Volcano Erupts in Colombia; At Least 15,000 Feared Dead

(Continued from Page 1)

sec a sort of enormous beach of tons of ash and sand.

Edilberto Nieto, a survivor, said in a radio interview that many of his family members had been killed.

"I think it was past 11 o'clock last night when we heard a frightening noise," he said, "and then a blast of wind hit us and we saw fire falling from the sky."

"It was horrible, so horrible," Mr. Nieto said. "My wife was killed. My mother was killed. My little girl who would have 4 years old tomorrow died. One of my sisters was killed and one of my little nephews."

The Colombian Civil Aeronautics Administration prohibited all private and commercial planes from flying into the area because of poor visibility from ash in the air.

Major Eruptions Since 79 A.D.

The Associated Press

Here is a list of some of the major volcanic eruptions in history:

• 79 A.D., Vesuvius, southern Italy, death toll unknown. Pompeii and two other towns buried.

• 1669, Etna, Sicily, about 20,000 killed.

• 1792, Unzen-dake, Japan, 10,452 dead from eruption and mudslides.

• 1815, Tambora in the East Indies, 12,000 killed on the main island, 80,000 on neighboring islands.

• 1883, Krakatoa, Indonesia, 36,000 killed by volcano and ensuing tidal wave.

• 1902, Pelée, Martinique, 38,000 killed, including 29,000 in town of Saint-Pierre alone.

• 1902, Kilauea, Java, 5,100 killed from ensuing mudslides.

• March 20, 1963, Agung, Bali, about 2,000 killed.

• May 18, 1980, St. Helens, Washington state, 57 killed.

• March 3, 1982, El Chichón, Mexico, 21 killed.

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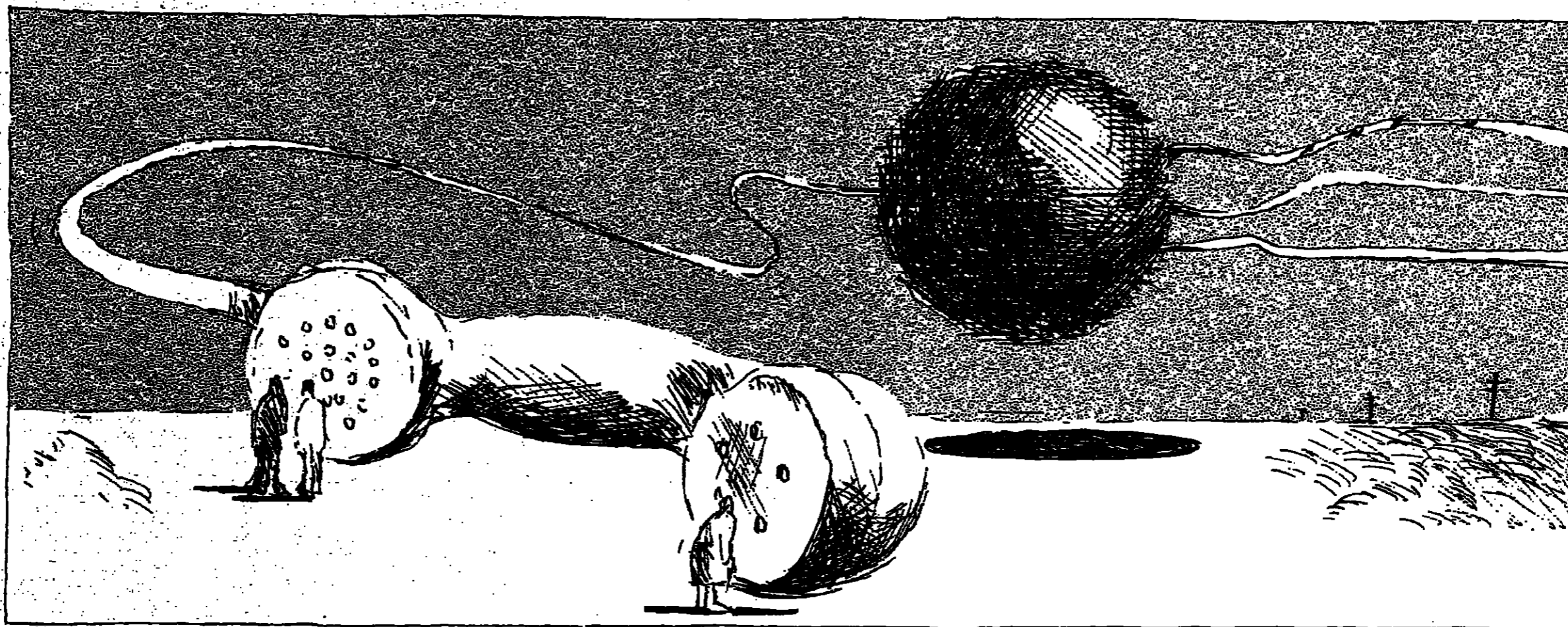
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Great Britain	£	101	55	30
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Ireland	£mk.	115	62	34
Italy	Lira	276,000	149,040	82,800
Luxembourg	Lfr.	9,000	4,950	2,668
Norway	Nkr.	1,420	765	423
Portugal	Esc.	13,800	7,420	4,020
Spain	Ptas.	21,200	11,500	6,200
Sweden	Skr.	1,470	795	434
Switzerland	Sfr.	420	230	129
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East	\$	222	124	65
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In Manila, Questions on Voting

Political Skill, Desperate Moves Seen in Marcos's Tactics

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service
MANILA — After nearly two weeks of debate and political maneuvering, the nature and even the likelihood of early elections called for by President Ferdinand E. Marcos have become fragmented into an array of political and procedural questions.

One of the foremost of these questions is whether this atmosphere of uncertainty and dissension proves the political mastery of Mr. Marcos or reflects the desperate maneuvers of a president under pressure from several directions.

Some political analysts suggest that both explanations may be partly true.

The deterioration of the political, economic and military situation in the Philippines over the past two years, and a new level of concerted pressure from Washington in recent weeks, may have brought a more precipitate reaction from Mr. Marcos than might have been seen in the past.

Salvador H. Laurel, a former senator and one of Mr. Marcos's chief potential opponents in an election, appears to be of this opinion.

"It's very clear that Marcos does not know what to do," Mr. Laurel said. "He doesn't know whether to move to the left or to the right. He

doesn't know whether to stop or go. The old Marcos would never do this kind of wily-washy thing. The old Marcos was deliberate."

But at the same time, most on-lookers appear to remain impressed by the president's shrewdness in the days since he announced on Nov. 3 his intention to call an election.

A businessman experienced in politics said: "There's no other politician on the scene who is a match for him. He is the only one who knows what is going on."

With Mr. Marcos's proposed date for the start of an election campaign only two weeks away, the most basic questions remain unanswered.

Mr. Marcos appears for the second time to be shifting ground on whether the post of vice president will be contested.

His supporters said Thursday that they would agree to move back the election from the Jan. 17 date that Mr. Marcos first mentioned, but the date of the vote is still unknown.

Serious questions remain unresolved about the constitutionality of the election as Mr. Marcos proposed it, and a Supreme Court ruling or a nationwide plebiscite still may be called for.

Questions about a monitoring system to ensure fair elections remain a source of controversy.

The questions are divisive ones between the president and his opposition, and within the two camps themselves, and together they raise the question of whether elections will be held at all.

Some factions of the opposition, particularly the supporters of Mr. Laurel's chief rival for the nomination, Corason Aquino, say they will insist on a favorable resolution of some of these questions if they are to contest the election. Mrs. Aquino is the widow of the assassinated opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

Some politicians in Mr. Marcos's circle say they believe he has deliberately constructed these points of conflict to have the option of calling off the election and blaming his opponents' intransigence.

Opinion is divided among Philippine commentators over whether the Americans pressured Mr. Marcos into holding early elections, or whether the announcement of an election was a ploy to blunt increasingly insistent U.S. demands for more wide-reaching reforms.

Although U.S. diplomats in Manila have said they did not favor early elections, a call for a democratic election is something to



Ferdinand E. Marcos and his wife, Imelda.

which the United States cannot publicly object.

With his sudden call for elections, Mr. Marcos also caught his opposition off guard and disorganized, and may have precipitated a divisive battle for leadership. And by shifting the ground rules for the election almost every day, he has managed to keep them off balance.

However he plays his options, few Filipinos say they believe Mr. Marcos would enter into elections unless he is absolutely certain he will win.

Teodoro Valencia, a columnist who is a friend of the president, said, "When Marcos is in a corner with his hands up saying, 'I surrender,' run, man."

Voting Delay Is Approved By Parties in Philippines

The Associated Press

MANILA — Governing party and opposition politicians said Thursday they have agreed to delay by a few weeks a presidential election that President Ferdinand E. Marcos had proposed for Jan. 17.

Mr. Marcos's political affairs adviser, Leonardo B. Perez, said that an eight-hour bargaining session had failed to produce agreement between the president's New Society Movement and opposition assemblymen on a new election date.

"We merely agreed to be flexible on the date," Mr. Perez said, "but it should not be later than the first week of February." He added that negotiations were continuing on whether the election should include the vacant post of vice president.

In announcing the election last week, Mr. Marcos said he wanted only the presidency to be at stake but later agreed to include the vice presidency.

Jaime Ferrer, an opposition assemblyman who confirmed the postponement, said that the government party had "asked us if we would agree not to include the vice presidency and we said 'no.'"

Salvador H. Laurel, an opposition leader and possible presidential candidate, pledged that Mr. Marcos's opponents would rally behind a single candidate.

Mr. Laurel declined to indicate if he would be willing to yield his candidacy in favor of Corason Aquino, widow of the assassinated opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

"I don't think Cory and I will have a problem agreeing," he said. Meanwhile, the National Assembly adopted an elections bill that would ease some restrictions, but it contains elements opposed by Mr. Marcos's critics.

The bill allows district and village officials, whom the opposition says are loyal to Mr. Marcos, to serve as poll watchers.

It also authorizes the Commission on Elections to exclude the National Movement for Free Elections, a group of businessmen and civic workers that claims to be free of government influence, from monitoring election results.

■ Motion Approved in U.S.

The U.S. House of Representatives on Thursday approved, 417-0, a resolution calling on Mr. Marcos to ensure that the presidential elections are free and fair. The Associated Press reported from Washington. An identical measure is pending in the Senate.

Villagers, Recalling a Massacre, View Assam Election Warily

By Rone Tempest
Los Angeles Times Service

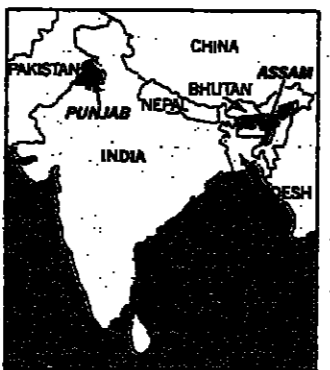
NELLIE, India — The last time the people of this village in the Brahmaputra River valley of Assam dared to vote in a state election, raiding parties from neighboring settlements attacked with machetes, knives and bows and arrows, killing more than 1,000.

Most of the dead were women and children not quick enough to escape into the teak forests. Known as the Nellie massacre, it is one of the worst incidents of election violence in Indian history.

That was in 1983, when the far northeastern state of Assam was in the grip of student-led agitation against illegal immigration into India from Bangladesh.

Now elections are approaching again in Assam, the result of an August agreement between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the Assamese student leaders. Here in Nellie, there remains an understandable wariness about the electoral process.

In 1983, the students, representing indigenous Hindu Assamese fearful of being outmaneuvered by



Bengali-speaking Moslem immigrants, called for a boycott of the elections, charging that many Bangladeshis had registered illegally to vote.

The long-settled Moslems of Nellie, mostly poor rice farmers and roadside merchants, were not illegal immigrants, and they ignored the boycott. They paid a gruesome price.

In all, officials estimate more than 3,000 people were killed in election-related violence. The worst of it was in Nellie.

This time, Assam's highly organized and powerful students have decided to take part in the Dec. 16 balloting for 14 members of the national Parliament and 126 state assemblymen. They have formed a party to challenge Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party for control of the state.

For Imdali Ali, 21, as for many of Nellie's other survivors, the price of democracy weighs heavily. He lost a sister, who was pregnant, and a cousin.

"We shall certainly vote again this time," he said. "But the fear that came into our hearts is still there."

Mohammed Akkas Ali, a villager who owns a tea stand, said: "As long as everyone votes, we have no fear. But if we are the only ones to vote, there is danger."

Adding to the villagers' fears is a provision of the agreement signed by Mr. Gandhi and the student leaders that says voters can be required to prove their citizenship in a special court.

The student groups have challenged nearly everyone in the state who has an obviously Moslem or

Bengali name. Moslem leaders say two million voters have been challenged.

"The foreigners occupy the land of the local people," said Bhigru Kumar Phukan, a student leader, when asked to explain the Assamese position to reporters from abroad. "Ultimately, political power would go to the foreigners."

All the usual causes of tension in India — caste, color and language — come to a head in Assam.

For centuries it has been a melting pot of cultures and religions, ranging from Southeast Asians who speak a 13th-century Thai dialect to untouchable outcasts from central India, brought in by the British to work on tea estates.

About 59 percent of the state's 20 million people are Assamese-speaking and 25 percent are Bengali-speaking Moslems.

Here, however, the issues are complicated by the intense demographic pressures from neighboring Bangladesh, where 100 million people live in an area only slightly larger than England. There is simply not enough land, and Assam, which lies upstream on the Brah-

maputra River, has become a kind of population release valve.

It is unlikely that Bangladeshis could be prevented from immigrating illegally to Assam. The border between India and Bangladesh is 2,400 miles (3,900 kilometers) long, and easily crossed. A plan supported by the Assamese students to send back Bangladeshi immigrants already in Assam is even less likely to succeed.

"What will you do," said A.F. Golan Osmani, a Moslem leader, "leave these people at the border?"

Mr. Osmani, a former state minister who now heads an organization called the All-Assam Minority Front, is leading statewide nonviolent protests against the agreement between Mr. Gandhi and the students.

Like other minority leaders, he is bitter about the prime minister's attitude toward the students, which is more conciliatory than was his mother, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who was assassinated last year.

"Had Mrs. Gandhi been here," Mr. Osmani said, "they would never have concluded this accord."



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141 (PAK) — 25

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Good Start for Guatemala

Guatemala's much awaited "democratic opening" turns out to be just that. Round one of its presidential elections was conducted fairly on Nov. 3, apparently without the gross abuses that had marred most recent contests. A runoff between two civilians will be held Dec. 8. With the army's indulgence, Guatemala's first freely elected president in 13 years will take office in January.

Guatemala has been dominated by a succession of military and extreme right-wing regimes for 31 years — even since a CIA-organized coup that toppled the left-leaning elected government of Jacobo Arbenz. The army has waged a generally successful campaign against left-wing guerrillas, leaving 100,000 Guatemalans, mostly civilians, dead.

Terror and counterterrorism against the country's Indian majority have uprooted villages and created tens of thousands of refugees. The army has militarized the entire society, prompting the draft of all adult males between age 16 and 30 for the 900,000-man "civil patrol." Rights to death squads have been used on or intimidated most political centers. Can a civil-

ian now bring peace to Central America's most developed country? Will the military submit to constitutional processes?

Neither Marco Vinicio Cerezo, a Christian Democrat who polled 39 percent of the vote, nor Jorge Carpio Nicolle, his right-leaning challenger who polled 20 percent, has dared to talk about bringing the military under control. But a severe economic crisis has caused the country's business community to long for more honest and efficient civilian government. It also wants a better reputation among foreign lenders and aid givers.

During the Carter years Guatemala was prosperous enough to refuse military aid rather than accept human rights lectures. It can no longer afford such bravado. The Reagan administration last year succeeded in persuading Congress to renew military aid, and it now seeks more aid as part of its regional counterterrorism program. To that end it is pressing the Guatemalan military to curb its excesses and to let civilians really rule. That is likely to be a long, hard struggle, but it is well begun.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Managing Exchange Rates

Do not blame imports, or the people who buy them, for the gigantic American trade deficits. The trouble lies in the currency exchange rates, and a more useful approach is to ask why the exchange markets have been behaving so strangely in the past several years. This week a congressional conference on exchange rates, convened at the initiative of Representative Jack Kemp of New York and Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey, has been at work on that question. Most of Congress now has acknowledged, publicly or otherwise, that protectionism — the attempt to restrict imports by law — is dangerous and costly in its effects. But if protectionism will not work, the politicians anxiously ask, what will?

The kind of reform that is needed has less to do with changing the exchange system than with changing the attitudes and political preconceptions that surround it. From World War II until the 1970s, Americans lived in a world in which exchange rates were something for other countries to worry about. The rest of the world made little difference to the hugely powerful U.S. economy, most Americans thought, and they were right — for a while. But beginning in the early 1970s, America's foreign trade expanded twice as fast as its economy, and the flows of foreign investment expanded even faster. Although foreign trade and foreign money became major determinants of American prosperity, American views of the

world did not adjust immediately to that reality. Until recently the Reagan administration brushed off the foreign connections with the argument that, with steady growth at home, the international accounts would take care of themselves. That has not worked.

As long as the United States runs large budget deficits requiring foreign financing, the dollar exchange rate will continue to be out of line. All of the trading countries draw great advantages from the enormous volumes of trade that tie their economies together. But because they are tied together their governments enjoy less independence in economic policy than they once did. The Americans in particular are having trouble getting used to these constraints and the obligations to cooperation that they impose.

But responsibility for poor performance does not lie wholly with the United States. West Germany and Japan still are not entirely accustomed to their economic weight, and behave as though their policies had little effect on anyone else. As long as such strong countries accept so little responsibility for making the system work, it is not likely to work well.

No one country now dominates exchange rates, and managing them is a joint endeavor. That is the spirit in which the Kemp-Bradley conference is proceeding, and that is why it may prove to be unusually useful.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Killed for Being an Arab

In the same week that Leon Klinghoffer was murdered in the Mediterranean for the crime of being Jewish, Alex Odeh was murdered in California for the crime of being an Arab. Mr. Odeh, a Palestinian by birth, was killed by a bomb on Oct. 11 when he opened his office door in Santa Ana, where he was West Coast director of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee. On television the day before, while condemning the Achille Lauro hijacking, he had defended Yasser Arafat.

The Odeh murder was denounced immediately by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith as "domestic terrorism which cannot be tolerated." A disturbingly different judgment was offered by Irv Rubin, chairman of the Jewish Defense League: "I have no tears for Mr. Odeh. He got exactly what he deserved." Despite these words, the league denies any part in the crime and indignantly rejects as slander the FBI's preliminary finding that it is "the possible responsible group." It will take a trial to determine who killed Mr. Odeh.

No trial is needed to ascertain the character of the Jewish Defense League, a promoter of

blatant racism in America and Israel. Mr. Rubin was named U.S. chairman by the league's founder, Rabbi Meir Kahane, who immigrated to Israel and now sits in its parliament as the choice of 1.2 percent of the voters. Rabbi Kahane derides Arabs as "dogs" and "jackals" and says they must be driven from Israel with "their luggage of abomination." In a sordid, unintended parody of Nazi ideology, he advocates making Israel ethnically pure.

To defend its democracy against racism, Israel is changing its laws to try to disqualify Mr. Kahane's party. But the Jewish Defense League also poses a moral and political problem for America. A life is a life, and there can be no distinction between the murder of a Jew by the Palestine Liberation Organization and the murder of an Arab to punish the PLO.

When Mr. Rubin condones the killing of Mr. Odeh, he dishonors the memory of Mr. Klinghoffer. Anti-Semitism is odious whether practiced against Jew or Arab. The way to drive that message home is to bring Mr. Odeh's killers to justice.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

A Soviet Setback on Afghanistan

The Soviet Union has suffered a diplomatic setback with the adoption [Wednesday] of a UN resolution demanding "the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan." For the Russians, the vote is all the more inopportune coming just before the Reagan-Gorbachev summit conference — and because the resolution recommends a solution based on the "political independence and nonaligned

nature" of Afghanistan, the self-determination of its people without foreign interference and the right of Afghan refugees to return home.

Washington, while furnishing arms to the Afghan rebels, has not provided the missiles that would break the Soviet air force. The U.S. aim seems to be to keep pressure on Moscow to negotiate. We will know after the Geneva meeting whether Mr. Gorbachev hears this language better than did his predecessors.

—Le Monde (Paris).

FROM OUR NOV. 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: China Chafes at Opium Pact
PEKING — The leaders of the National Assembly have determined to induce Great Britain to consent to an abrogation of the ten-year agreement under which China is not permitted to prohibit the importation of Indian opium. In view of the fact that China has already reduced home-grown opium to a small fraction, not exceeding ten percent of the former total, the promoters of the movement believe that England should consent to an absolute prohibition of the importation from India. The Anti-Opium League cabled the British and American Societies [on Nov. 14] asking for active cooperation in securing a change of attitude on the part of the British government. The present attitude, they contend, is the one obstacle to the success of China's sincere efforts to stamp out the opium evil.

1935: Europeans Investing in America
WASHINGTON — Joseph P. Kennedy, retiring chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission, conferred [on Nov. 14] with President Franklin D. Roosevelt regarding the European nervousness that is causing a flow of capital to Wall Street. Kennedy foresaw a situation wherein the sudden withdrawal of this capital might cause a sharp break in the market. "That's purely hypothetical," he said. "If they decide conditions abroad warrant bringing back their gold you might have a situation where withdrawals would bring a severe break." Kennedy attributed much of the recent rise in foreign buying power to "England, while France and other nations on the Continent are now beginning to swing toward America. The results will be a terrific increase in the stock market business of this country."

Too Much Arms Talk Can Spoil a Summit

By F. Stephen Larrabee

WASHINGTON — The summit meeting between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev provides an opportunity for both superpowers to begin to put their relations on a firmer footing. If they are to do this, however, they must digest the lessons of the past.

It would be unrealistic to expect a breakthrough on arms control in Geneva. The time is too short and the two sides' positions are too far apart. In addition, the Reagan administration remains too divided and unsure of what it wants. The most the meeting can do is to help define the major areas on which the two sides should focus in the next phase of arms control negotiations and thus give those talks new impetus.

If the summit meeting is to serve more significant purpose, it must look beyond the immediate disagreements on arms control and focus on the broader problems of the political relationship. This is not to argue that arms control is not important. There is, however, a danger in making it the centerpiece of America's relationship with the Soviet Union. This was one problem with the approach pursued by President Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger in the early 1970s.

That approach had several weaknesses. First, by focusing almost exclusively on arms control, it was made to bear the whole burden of the relationship. When arms control talks stalled, the political relationship suffered. Second, the approach at times led the United States to make otherwise undesirable compromises on arms control in order to maintain the momentum in political relations. Third, it tied arms control too closely to the vicissitudes of political relations. When these relations deteriorated, support for arms control fell.

There is a danger in making arms control the centerpiece of the U.S.-Soviet relationship.

that the SALT-2 treaty lay "buried in the sands of the Ogasen."

Two lessons flow from this. First, arms control cannot be pursued in a vacuum. It must be part of a larger political process designed to stabilize relations between Washington and Moscow. Without a broader political accommodation, arms control is likely to stagnate — as the dismal record of the last six years underscores.

Second, the arms control dialogue needs to be broadened beyond arms reductions to include other subjects that can help stabilize military relationships. One area worth exploring would be discussions between the military establishments in both countries on such issues as nuclear doctrine and

force structure. The object of such talks would not be arms reductions but rather a better understanding of the other side's perceptions of the military balance in all its various aspects. In particular, such talks could focus on ways in which force structures might be changed to enhance stability.

These discussions could be complemented by talks on confidence-building measures designed to reduce the risk of war by accident, miscalculation and misperception. The United States and the Soviet Union have been implementing such measures since the 1960s — including the 1963 hot-line agreement, the 1971 agreement on reducing the risk of nuclear war and the 1973 agreement on the prevention of nuclear war.

Such measures are, of course, no substitute for arms reductions. But they can help stabilize relations in important ways. They also help to keep the arms control dialogue going while both sides grapple with the larger and harder strategic issues, thus preventing a deadlock. This is particularly important because, as a result of changes in technology, comprehensive arms control agreements like the first and second strategic arms limitation treaties are becoming increasingly hard to negotiate.

In short, the summit meeting must be the first step in a larger process of stabilizing relations across the board. Otherwise, the prospects for progress in arms control are likely to stay dim.

The writer, a member of the National Security Council staff from 1978 to 1981, is vice president of the Institute for East-West Studies. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

At Geneva, Opportunity Still Knocks

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting comes at the right time — a time when there is a real chance, the best in years, to improve relations between the two superpowers. That is the logic of the issues, of national interest and of the two leaders' political interests.

Consider the central issue on the agenda, the attempt to limit nuclear arms. The problem is complex, and sharp differences remain between the Soviet and U.S. positions. But in recent weeks the two sides have made what amounts to a dramatic, though largely unacknowledged, breakthrough on a fundamental principle.

The principle is that the vast armories of offensive nuclear weapons should be cut by 50 percent. Massive reductions of that kind have been President Reagan's dream since he took office. The Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, made a 50-percent cut his proposal for the summit.

Of course, the two sides differ on how to count weapons, on exactly which ones should be cut. A summit meeting cannot solve those details. But it can make explicit the agreement in principle — the 50-percent principle — and instruct negotiators to proceed on that basis. Such an agreement should be attainable. It would be a significant achievement.

Not even the problem that seems most forbidding, Mr. Reagan's "star wars" program, should stand in the way of an agreement on arms control principles at the Geneva meeting. From some of the statements made on both sides, negotiators could fashion a solution sufficient for the day: reaffirming the anti-ballistic missile treaty while allowing "star wars" research to proceed.

The realistic reasons for hope in Geneva make one wonder about the noises coming out of the Reagan administration in advance of the meeting. Various officials have been putting on longer and longer faces, suggesting that not much will be achieved. It is as if they were playing a game of lowered expectations.

Secretary of State George Shultz and the president's national security adviser, Robert McFarlane, met Mr. Gorbachev last week to prepare for the summit talks. On their return to Washington, the word went out that Mr. Gorbachev had been so "argumentative" that the chances for progress in Geneva looked dim.

A high-ranking official briefing the press in Washington — my guess is that it was Mr. McFarlane — said that Mr. Gorbachev was disappointed because he "hasn't yet absorbed the technical aspects of arms control." That from an aide to a president so unfamiliar with his own proposals that he got "star wars" all mixed up, and his press secretary had to explain his bawler away as "presidential impression!"

Mr. Reagan's strength is as an articulator of visions. And it is just there that a summit conference can work, that it can make a difference.

The message that a Soviet-American summit meeting sends out, if it works, is that two very different and antagonistic societies must have at least a degree of mutual respect for the sake of survival. To his credit, Mr. Reagan has understood that.

As a matter of history, Ronald Reagan has a great interest in a successful summit meeting, one that leads to real moderation of the arms race. It would give meaning to a presidency whose main achievement so far — changing domestic priorities — is running around on economic shoals. It would reassure European allies uneasy about a new arms race.

Mr. Gorbachev also has a powerful motive to be flexible on arms issues. He has made improvement of the Soviet economy his top priority, and that aim would be thwarted by an accelerating arms race.

The Soviet interest in better relations with the United States should also make possible some gains on other issues in connection with the summit conference. If things go reasonably well, it would not be surprising to see more Jews allowed to leave the Soviet Union, and some dissidents released from their harsh imprisonment. Mr. Gorbachev could, by a gesture here and there, greatly improve the chances of the peace process in the Middle East.

The stakes are high, and Americans should not be put off by the negative talk. President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev have a real chance to improve life and security in both their countries. If they miss that chance, if they explain it away, we should be outraged.

The New York Times.



Three rehabilitated defectors exchange notes.

Pushed Out Of the Land Of Promise

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — The United States is of two minds about defectors. It appreciates the sentiment, but not the hassle. Every defector is a confirmation that America is the promised land. Too many defectors — a world of tired, poor, huddled masses are yearning to be free — and the promised land gets crowded.

Worse, too many defectors can be had for business. Embassy business, for example. U.S. embassies in the Soviet bloc discourage locals from jumping their walls and seeking asylum. It means work and headaches. Seven Siberian Pentecostals lived for five years in the basement of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. Embassies do not like running hostels.

What is hurt most of all is the business of business. If every Soviet trading vessel on the Mississippi River brings a ship-jumping incident, what happens to the grain trade? Accordingly, defection is tolerated, not encouraged. There are exceptions, of course. For some defectors mundane considerations do not apply.

Rudolf Nureyev and Mikhail Baryshnikov bring glory, and you cannot buy that. Unfortunately for Miroslav Medvid, he does not dance. He does jump. Mr. Medvid is the Ukrainian sailor who twice jumped ship in New Orleans only to be twice returned by U.S. authorities. He is now on his way to an unhappy fate in the Soviet Union.

More sophisticated defectors come better prepared. An acquaintance of mine, a psychiatrist, planned his escape from the Soviet Union for many years. He signed on as a ship's doctor and made a break for it at a West African port. He bolted from his group on shore leave and made it to the U.S. Embassy.

Had he acted on impulse? They asked. If he left the embassy right

away, he could say he had gotten lost and no one would be the wiser. Had he been drinking? Did he have a fight with someone on board? Victor got the drift. In reply, he pulled down his pants and produced his tramp — his underwear, into which he had sewn his medical diploma. That seemed to convince the staff. He got a 10 for seriousness (if only an 8.5 for form) and a ticket to the U.S.A.

Poor Medvid has a ticket to the U.S.S.R. When he turned up on shore, he was carrying only a glass jar containing his watch and a piece of paper. The immigration agents were not impressed — just a sailor with no English. They sent him back.

Now these agents are either very hard or very stupid men, and they are in for some punishment. But this is not just a case of human error. The rules are absurd.

First, when a guy jumps 40 feet from a ship, that alone should be considered a request for asylum. And if he later offers his signature on a piece of paper, so much the better.

After four days back aboard ship, Mr. Medvid was presented to American officials for reinterview. This time he said he wanted to go home. America being the land of freely ex-

pressed will, his request was granted. It should not have been. That should be Rule Two: Not every wish deserves immediate honoring. Consider the analogy of the suicide jumper perched on a ledge who refuses rescue. Shall we tackle him and drag him to safety? Of course. By what right do we forcibly thwart his will? The answer is easy: He has no single "will." If he really wanted to die, he would not be on the ledge; he would be lying on the sidewalk and the question would be moot. And if he really wanted to live, he would not be on the ledge either; he would be inside. He is on the ledge because he is of two minds. Society then decides to ally itself with the life-seeking mind, and often locks him up for a few weeks waiting for that mind to retake command of the other.

By the time Mr. Medvid was brought back for a final interview by U.S. officials, he had no doubt been threatened (if not worse: his wrists had been cut) and, according to the psychiatrist's report, "heavily drugged." He said: I want to go back to the Soviet Union. Days before, another Medvid had said: I want to come to America. Which was the real

Medvid? Why not wait a few days to find out — at least long enough for the effects of the brutalization and the drugs to dissipate?

If American officials err on the wrong side, the error is correctable. Mr. Medvid can always walk back to a Soviet Embassy and go home. Spies do it. After all, as in suicide, only one choice is irreversible.

And third, why must a defector have Soviet officials present during his interviews? Look at it from Mr. Medvid's point of view. The first time he jumps, he is interviewed by Americans only, he asks to stay, and they send him back kicking and screaming. He is then reinterviewed by Americans, this time with a Soviet embassy official present. Is he supposed to confess now his rejection of the motherland and his embrace of America? He is not crazy.

A few more Medvids and the old joke — definition of a Soviet spy: a quarter returned from abroad — may lose some of its truth. America is putting an enormous effort into that shiny new paint job for the Statue of Liberty. Perhaps a bit might be diverted to preparing a better welcome for those who believe its inscription.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Europarlament: New Teeth, or New Rubber Stamps?

By Giles Merritt

to new EC policy initiatives. Majority voting would be reserved for the administrative issues that account for the bulk of Community decisions.

The Europeans are not yet fully agreed on the details of this tough

A revised EC charter could turn the assembly from a talking shop into a decisive institution.

new system. But most of the governments recognize instinctively that whatever the voting mechanism's final shape, it needs to be dressed in the garb of parliamentary democracy — hence the chance being presented to the European Parliament to boost its political clout and influence.

Up to now, the assembly has had no more than nuisance value. It has engaged in the empty ritual of con-

testing EC governments' budgetary decisions, knowing that each time it amends a draft budget the Council of Ministers will restore it to about its original size. But it has never resorted to the no-holds-barred tactics that it could have. The rules allow the parliament to demonstrate its displeasure by dismissing all the EC commissioners, and enable it to hamper the EC's works by refusing to vote its formal opinions on current issues.

Refusing to wield the rubber stamp seems an empty threat. Yet the European Parliament should not be underestimated. Thanks in part to regular television coverage of its debates, the parliament commands more public recognition and respect than its power really warrants. President Reagan has addressed it as if it were the European equivalent of the U.S. Congress. And perhaps because it is a window in the otherwise featureless wall of EC bureaucracy, it attracts protesters and lobbyists.

There are a few firebrands in the

parliament who press for change. They range from Adolfo Spinelli, the veteran Italian Communist who champions political and economic union, for "Europe" to the Young Turks on the right who are determined to move the parliament's monthly sessions to Brussels, where the action is.

But if coming weeks bring a sudden improvement in the assembly's fortunes, it will not be because the parliament has managed to take, but rather because the EC governments have decided to give. Granting more power to the parliament may be the key to a more cohesive Community.

When Europe's heads of government meet in Luxembourg on Dec. 7, they are due to put the finishing touches to the EC's streamlining package. Its components are still being wrangled over, but unless it concedes more power to the European Parliament it probably will be vetoed by Italy's European-minded national parliament and possibly by those of some of the Benelux countries.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dutch Dreams, Realities

Regarding "The Netherlands: Utopian Dreams Are Being Interrupted by Reality" (Insights, Oct. 23):

Why can an American writer not accept the premises of a modern welfare state as they are lived in the Netherlands without portraying them as "utopian"? Richard Reeves, with his capitalist bias, tries to imply (by a ridiculous 16th-century analogy) that the Dutch solutions to problems such as drugs, crime, unemployment and housing shortages are somehow wrong or doomed. The government gets involved and spends money — how can it be that simple?

In America, neither government nor the average citizen wastes much thought, compassion or money on those who "don't make it." I applaud the simple notion by which the Dutch support every member of their society. "We must do it, because it would be wrong not to."

IRENE HEISENBERG, Durham, New Hampshire. I take umbrage at Richard Reeves' editorializing. America's

dreams — instant and excessive materialistic gain, philistine entertainment 24 hours a day — have short-comings too. And is it less noble for the Dutch to subsidize housing, art and health than to support multi-billion-dollar tobacco, dairy and defense industries?

The article is an indictment of modern Western civilization on both sides of the Atlantic — not just in the Netherlands.

JEFF I. BROWN, Fargo, Oklahoma.

Many foreigners join the Dutch in praising the tolerance of their society. But be aware that tolerance in the Netherlands has its limits.

Immigrants through history — the Huguenots are an example — found that they were welcome as long as the economy was booming and they — as foreigners — contributed to it.

More recent immigrants from Southern Europe and North Africa have to be protected by "anti-discrimination" laws.

Dutch law and order is lenient to squatters, demonstrators and drug addicts. But there is much suspicion

especially in the media, toward innovative ideas launched by high-level citizens and businesses. The Dutch consider themselves "pathfinders," a sort of "conscience of the world." Yet their reactions are conservative.

The ghost of Calvin has influenced even Roman Catholics and politically leftist groups. The result is that many scientists and businessmen feel better in the atmosphere outside the land of the dikes. And those who come back after years away face "return shock" — coming from an evolving world, the Netherlands seems unchanged from when they left.

Still, it does not hurt to remember Heinrich Heine's advice that if ever the world faces annihilation, "I would like to be in the Netherlands, because everything there happens 50 years later."

JAN R. HAKEMULDER, Oppeinde, Netherlands.

The Humanitarian Swiss

However regrettable that a "UN Election Threatens Neutrality of Refugees Post" (Insights, Oct. 30), there may be positive aspects. The appoint-

ment of a U.S.-backed Swiss candidate as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees would give Switzerland a near monopoly in the humanitarian field, since the International Committee of the Red Cross is exclusively Swiss. This should lead Switzerland to relax its harsh policies on asylum and refugees. Privileges, after all, imply duties.

JOHN de SALIS, Geneva.

The Restive Maoris

Regarding the report "New Assertiveness of Maoris Disturbs New Zealand's Whites" (Oct. 30):

My homeland — As-te-aroha, as the Maoris named it, or New Zealand as it is now called — is indeed suffering racial unrest. It is a wonder the problem has been hidden for so long when the little-known fact of voter discrimination has been in force since the last century. In New Zealand, the Maoris vote for their own representatives in the House of Representatives; the whites do the same.

BRUCE J. PHILLIPS, Budapest.

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Envoy Cites Progress On Hostages in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

Muslim militiamen of the Amal movement. Islamic Jihad, a Shiite fundamentalist group loyal to Iran that has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of eight Americans since March 1984, allowed four hostages to address letters last Friday to Mr. Reagan, their families and the archbishop.

The group is demanding the release of 17 comrades convicted in Kuwait for bombing the U.S. and French embassies there in 1983.

Last May, the same group proposed to release four Americans, including William Buckley, a U.S. Embassy political officer, if the 17 prisoners held in Kuwait were freed. Islamic Jihad said they had killed Mr. Buckley but this has not been verified.

The only other U.S. hostage is Peter Kilburn, a librarian.

The letter to the archbishop was signed by Terry A. Anderson, 38,

chief Middle East correspondent for The Associated Press; the Reverend Lawrence Martin Jenko, 50, a Roman Catholic priest; David Jacobson, 34, director of the American University Hospital in Beirut; and Thomas M. Sutherland, 53, dean of agriculture at the university.

A Presbyterian minister, the Reverend Benjamin Weir, was freed Sept. 14 to show the captors "good intentions."

There are no guarantees that Mr. Waite will succeed, but recent signs by the Americans' captors suggest that they may be ready to negotiate.

The U.S. administration has said it will not bend to wishes of "terrorists" but left the door open for negotiations.

Mr. Waite has successfully negotiated the release of four Britons from Libya in September and three Anglican missionaries from Iran in



Jean-Claude Aimé

1981. He admitted that this time he was up against a more diffuse and disorganized group, rather than a central government.

Separately, Jean-Claude Aimé, the UN's special Middle East envoy, flew to Beirut with instructions from Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, to discuss all the hostages with the government.

State Terror Is Assailed By Bishops In Chile

Reuters

SANTIAGO — Chile's Roman Catholic bishops have accused the military government of carrying out state terrorism and asserted that the sharpening of social conflicts was due largely to the lack of political freedoms in Chile.

The charges were made Wednesday in pastoral guidelines issued by the permanent committee of the country's episcopal conference.

Relations between the Catholic hierarchy and the president, General Augusto Pinochet, have long been strained. Church officials called in August for an investigation of kidnapping and torture cases they suspected were executed with the participation of security forces, and seven policemen were arrested in September on charges of involvement in the abduction and killing of three Communist critics of the president.

Meanwhile, six opposition leaders jailed by the government for calling protests in September called off a hunger strike Wednesday after two weeks in response to appeals from their supporters and the Roman Catholic Church.

In their document, the bishops said: "There is a political will behind this violence. There is violence in arbitrary detentions, internal and external exile, the practice of abduction of intimidation and even political murder."

The bishops distinguished between "terrorism that comes from the state through its security organizations" and "terrorism that comes from those who resort to terrorist methods as an expression of frustration and discontent."

But they added: "State violence is more serious because the authorities, by definition, are supposed to repress crime using the weapons of truth and justice."

Agreement On Ulster

(Continued from Page 1)

ment had betrayed its responsibility to the people of Northern Ireland.

The statement said British assurances that Northern Ireland's status would not be altered "is now contradicted by the concession to another government of a share in the framing and implementation of the law, and in the administration of the affairs of Northern Ireland."

The Times of London said the agreement consisted of:

- A British-Irish ministerial commission to oversee contacts between the two governments on Northern Ireland's affairs.
- A secretariat of British and Irish officials in Belfast, to serve as a forum to which Roman Catholics could address grievances if they feel they are not being satisfactorily dealt with by the British authorities.

- A parliamentary tier made up of British, Irish and Northern Irish lawmakers to work on improving relations among the three.

- Reforms to give more expression to Catholic culture in Northern Ireland, such as permitting Irish street names and the flying of the Irish flag, actions presently outlawed.

- A commission to improve British-Irish cooperation in combating the Irish Republican Army and its offshoot, the Irish National Liberation Army.

Chemical Arms Accord Is Set

(Continued from Page 1)

force in Europe combined with confidence-building measures to reduce the risks of surprise attack; measures to prevent nuclear miscalculations and nuclear surprise attacks; and a cooperative research effort on nuclear fusion for civil purposes.

Officials said they were also hoping to gain Moscow's agreement to hold additional summit meetings.

Meanwhile, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the House, pledged "a bipartisan willingness to support the summit results."

"When President Reagan meets with Mr. Gorbachev next week," Mr. O'Neill said, "he deserves the support of all Americans, regardless of party or philosophy."

Later, Mr. O'Neill drew applause from both sides of the House when he denied a report in Wednesday's issue of The New

York Times that his remarks were part of a Democratic strategy to raise the summit stakes for Mr. Reagan.

Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the House Republican leader, said, "I, for one, refuse to believe that the speaker of the House would use his high office for such a partisan purpose."

Mr. O'Neill responded that report in The Times was "absolutely and completely wrong," and "the figment of somebody's imagination."

A source close to Mr. O'Neill, and one of several House Democrats to talk about the strategy, said that the speaker was denying his own partisanship in the matter "because he was directly accused of being partisan" but that "the story about the strategy is a fact."

Peres Insists Sharon Retract Policy Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

Sharon was trying to break up the coalition to challenge Mr. Shamir for the Likud leadership.

Mr. Sharon's charges were the following:

- Mr. Peres, in secret contacts with Jordan, sought to include Syria in peace talks in an international conference in exchange for territorial concessions in the Golan Heights.

- The Labor Party's "cynicism" had "cost blood."

- Israel was being led down "a crooked path."

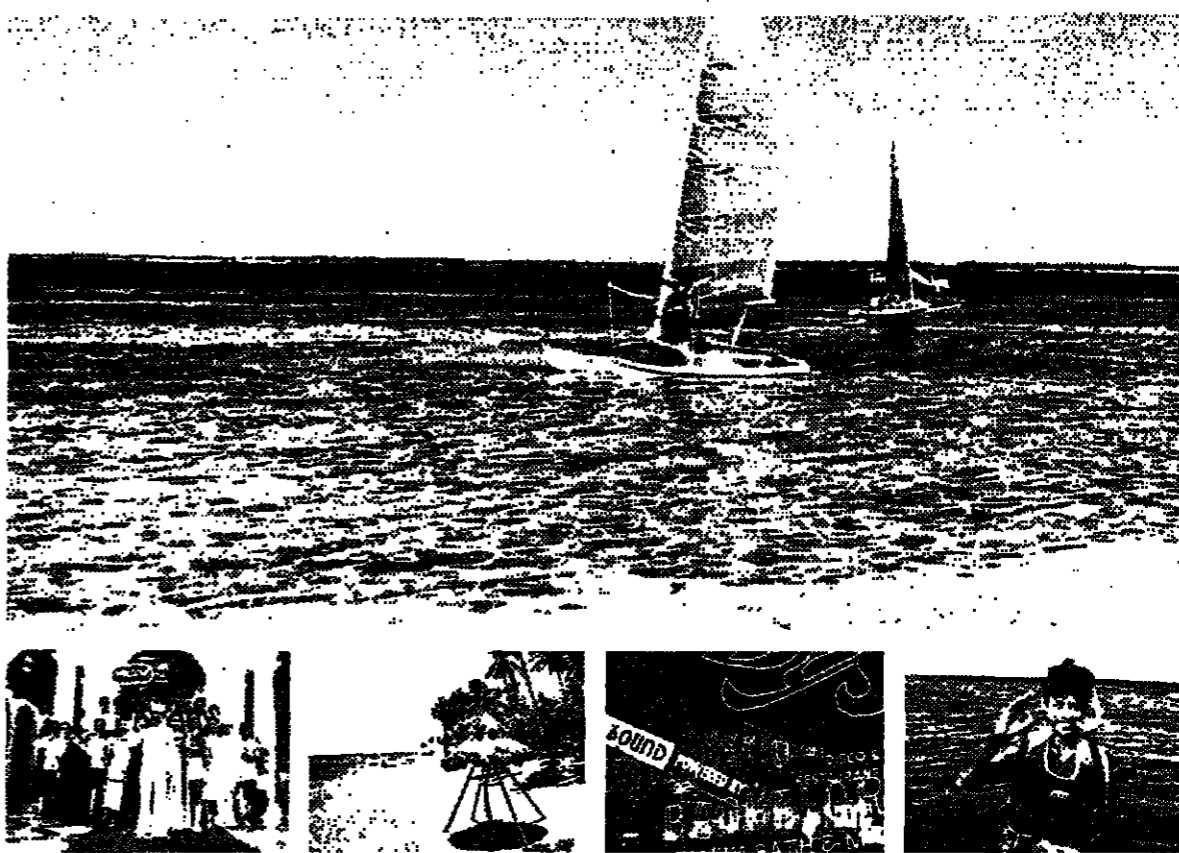
- Mr. Peres employed "base craftiness" in refusing to rule out Palestine Liberation Organization participation in negotiations.

- The peace treaty with Egypt was endangered by Mr. Peres's "shaky and obsequious policy."
- When Mr. Sharon demanded that PLO bases be removed from

Jordan he was "answered with cynicism."

In a speech to the Labor Party central committee Thursday, Mr. Peres said that it would be impossible to remain in the same cabinet with Mr. Sharon unless the trade minister specifically retracted all the allegations.

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INDONESIA: A Major Importer of Rice Becomes a Potential Exporter

JAKARTA—An archipelago consists of 13,700 islands on the equator, Indonesia has long been a net importer of food, especially rice the main staple of the majority of the country's 167 million people. Rice imports amounted at 628 thousand tonnes in 1968, increased to 955 thousand tonnes in 1970 and reached a peak in 1980 at about 2 million tonnes.

This does not mean that rice production stagnated. But, just as Robert Malthus predicted, the increase in production could not match the increase in demand that came with population growth and higher income. About 12.2 million tonnes of milled rice were produced in 1969. In 1984, after fifteen years of hard work and determination, the production of milled rice reached 25.8 million tonnes.

During the 20 year period, 1963-1983, Indonesia received about US\$187 million worth of food aid — accepted worldwide as part of development aid.

The New Order of the Indonesian government, under President Suharto's leadership, was well aware of both its benefits and hazards for the recipient country. Food aid can prevent starvation and helps a country overcome short-term stock deficits. It can also be used meaningfully in finding innovative ways to promote development and alleviate poverty and malnutrition. But, there is also the danger to become dependent on the donations. In order not to disturb the normal patterns of production and marketing, excess aid was channelled through a special agency which stabilizes the prices of food produced domestically.

Food supply is naturally crucial in supporting national development and national security. Since the 1950's Indonesia has striven to become self-sufficient in food production.

But it was not until 1969, when President Suharto decreed the implementation of Pelita I (Indone-



Swasembada

This is a sponsored article

sia's National Five-Year Development Plan), the development of agricultural sector was rightly placed on the highest rank of priorities.

Four main programs were included in the drive towards self sufficiency: intensification, extensification, rehabilitation, and diversification. Of these four programs, intensification has played the leading role. The main reason for this is the confidence that people had that intensification was the cheapest and most effective approach.

Most Indonesian farmers can be classified as low income small farmers.

On the average, an Indonesian farmer will own one hectare of land. On Java, the most densely populated island, the average is only 0.6 hectare per farmer.

Moreover, most of the farms in Indonesia are managed by farm families. This is the reason why agricultural modernization in Indonesia is actually a modernization of the family farm. Modernization efforts are trying to maximize productivity of each family member while using the natural

resources available in the community.

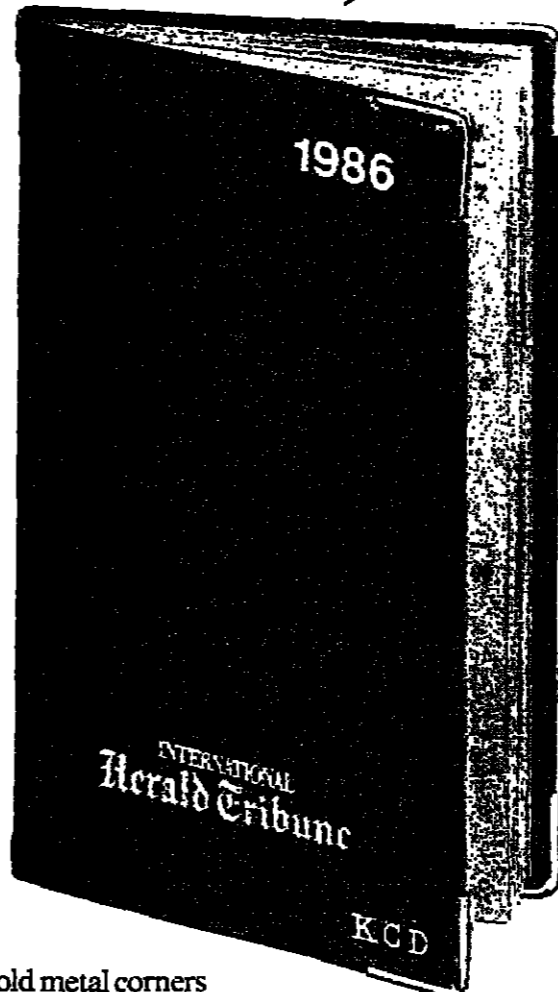
Indonesian small farmers are willing to adapt to new innovations. For example, the use of rice hullers in rural areas was very low in 1968. There were only about 8,000 units at that time, for most farmers still believe in the old traditional way of hulling rice. By 1983, the number of hullers in use climbed to 64,000. Other examples can also be seen in the increases in use of fertilizer, high yielding varieties and modern equipments such as tractors, hand sprayers, thresher and the like.

But, the most rewarding aspect of this intensification program must be attributed to the system called Mass Demonstration, which then turned to Mass Guidance Program. At first, the small farmers were organized into groups, consists of up to 25 farmers. One is selected as the leader of the group, who is accountable to bring the problem of his members to the notice of the organizers. Demonstration plots of 0.1 ha are established on the farmer's land. This is then developed further into a demonstration farm between 5 and 10 ha, utilizing modern technology, managed by 10-15 farmers in the group. Once these farms have shown significant production increases, the area is broadened out to 25-100 ha and organized cooperatively among several groups.

In two years, 1966 - 1967, the area under this intensification program increased from 172,000 ha to more than 1.1 million ha. These numbers have been continually increasing. Last year, the program has covered 9.6 million ha.

By the cooperation pattern, the small farmers are able to see that modern technology can operate effectively at the village level. It is this system that has worked so effectively in rice production, yielding 25.8 million tonnes in 1984.

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(Continued on Page 12)

Photographers in the World of Dress: A Question of Fashion or Style

LONDON — The cliché has it that fashion photographers would rather be something else. In his preface to the catalog to the exhibition of fashion photographs now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, the museum's director, Sir Roy Strong, speaks of the photographers' love-hate relationship to their craft and claims they "feel guilt-ridden from time to time."

Even the fashion butterfly Cecil Beaton in 1938 wrote an article called "I Am Gorged With Glamour Photography" and stated his true aim: "I want to make photographs of

MARY BLUME

very elegant women taking the grit out of their eyes, or blowing their noses, or taking the lipstick off their teeth." Beaton was of course far too wise to do such a thing.

Edward Steichen, whose 1927 photograph of Marion Morehouse in a Cheruit dress has been called "the key to modern fashion photography," said what he liked especially about Morehouse (who became Mrs. A. A. Cummings) was that "she was no more interested in fashion than I was."

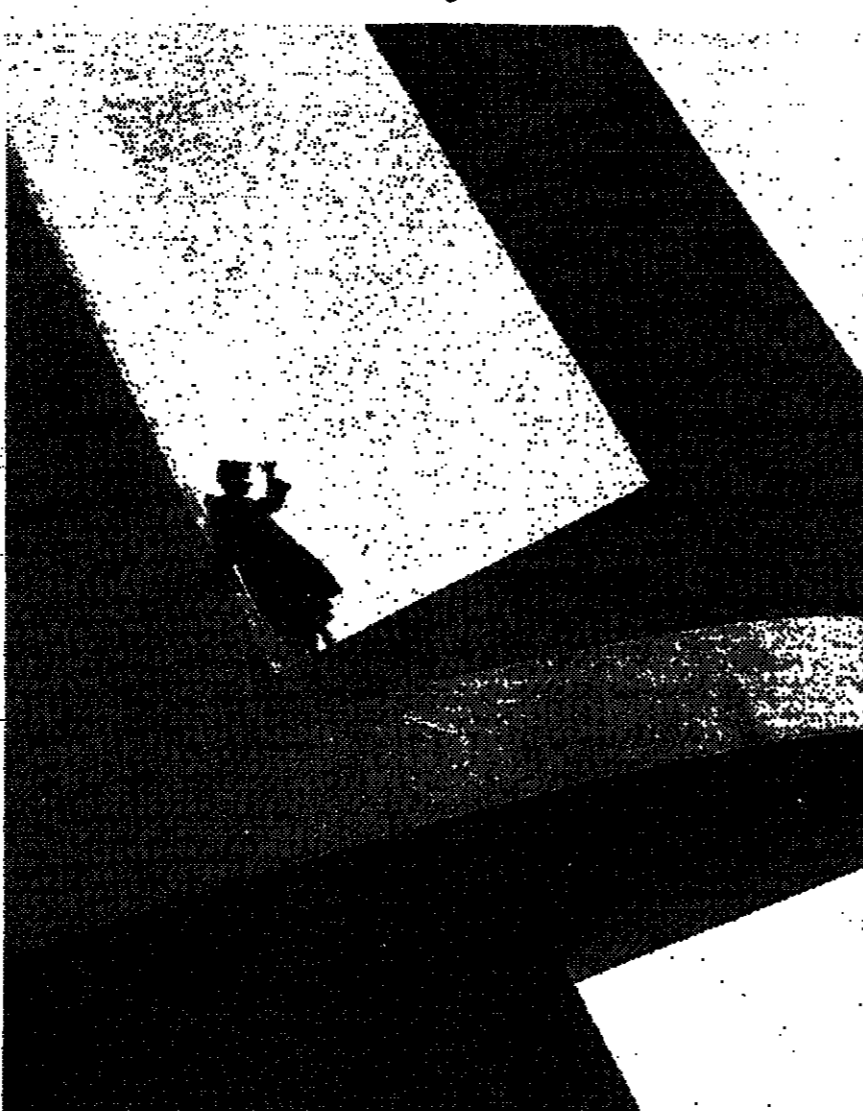
David Bailey, on the other hand, isn't convinced by all this self-loathing. "Steichen couldn't have been that embarrassed about fashion photography—he spent thirty years doing it. It's like Tolstoy becoming a vegetarian at eighty."

Bailey chose the 175 photographs in the V&A show, which is the first major exhibition of fashion photography ever held in Britain. He reckons that he spends only about 10 percent of his time on fashion pictures, but he is not about to put down the craft: "My fashion pictures are documents just as much as my boat people or my pictures for Bandaid of Sudan."

The work of some of the best fashion photographers, Bailey says, could qualify for categories other than fashion. "Irving Penn, still life. Richard Avedon, portraits. And Bill Klein has had enormous influence on reportage."

Bailey himself has had an influence not only on fashion pictures but on pop sociology. He brought cockney cheek and hustle to the genteel purities of Harper's Bazaar and Vogue and helped create the swinging '60s although he was too canny to be taken in entirely by the myth. "The sixties was 3,000 people in London. I don't think the coal miner in Yorkshire had much fun in the sixties."

In his own preface for the V&A show (which lasts through mid-January) Bailey quotes the line, "When I die I want to go to Vogue." This still and glossy paradise is represented by 39 photographers who range alphabetically from Diane Arbus, who photographed children's fashions in a style early



Martin Munkacs (1938).

like her more famous work, to Bruce Weber, born in 1946 and the hottest photographer these days. "With Weber and Helmut Newton we're talking more about style than fashion," Bailey says. "Fashion is here six months and gone. You can recognize a style."

In addition to such expected grandees as Baron Adolphe de Meyer, whom Beaton called the Debussy of photographers, there are many now-obscure names such as the Frenchman Jean Moral, the Czech Francois Kollar, the Swiss Hans Feurer, the American Melvin Sokolsky, and above all the very influential Martin Munkacs, a Hungarian who died in 1963 and whom Henri Cartier-

Bresson called one of photography's most important pioneers who "made me suddenly realize that photography could reach eternity through the moment."

A former sports photographer, Munkacs brought movement to fashion photography and actually had a model run toward the camera. Richard Avedon had said that Munkacs's pictures in Harper's Bazaar were his first lesson in photography.

In Avedon's own pictures, the running models seem frozen in mid-air. Both Avedon's elaborate set-ups and the monumental photographs of Irving Penn (so intense, complained one Vogue editor, that they burned the pages and could not be used) date from the days of great dresses, which raises the question of how much the fading of haute couture hastened the disappearance of the grandiose fashion photograph.

Bailey points out that haute couture died in the '60s at just about the time that the motorized camera came in. Everything changed. "The dress was a sculptured thing before," he says. As for fashion photography, "Almost anyone can do it now."

Bailey's own favorite fashion photographer is Cecil Beaton. "He had a way of making people happy in their own space. He had a way of making people natural."

Yet no photographs were more posed and unnatural than Beaton's. "All pictures are unnatural," Bailey replies. "All pictures are sad because they're about dead people. Paintings you don't think of in a special time or with a specific event. With photos I always think I'm looking at something dead."

Bailey just contributed 35 photographs to a Live Aid auction that raised £20,070 (about \$28,000) last week at Sotheby's. He also made a commercial for Greenpeace. "It's a girl dragging a fur coat with blood oozing out of it and it says, 'It takes 40 dumb animals to make a fur coat and one to wear it.'" It is, he says, the first X-rated commercial and can only be shown with X-rated films.

He did a stately portrait of Margaret Thatcher for the current issue of English Vogue and is experimenting with different cameras, having noted some years back that they have different effects on sitters.

People will, he says, react differently to a Rolleiflex or a huge 14x11 camera. "It imposes something on the sitters. It takes the pictures—you can't move it, you can't lie." He did not use this camera with Mrs. Thatcher.

"I cheated that like a normal Vogue sitting," he says, laughing.

He may do little fashion work these days, but still when he dies David Bailey would like to go to Vogue.

"I wouldn't mind if all the girls were there. Not the editors," he says. "The models." ■



Bruce Weber (1984).

Australia's Boom in Writing

by Kate Singleton

SYDNEY — Most people think of Australians as yachters, surfers, beer-drinkers, more than writers. Yet probably there is more good fiction being written in Australia today than in any other part of the English-speaking world. Not just one or two promising authors, but an avalanche of talent.

In recent years the paperback publishing house Penguin Australia has proved to be more successful than any other Penguin branch worldwide, so it's easy to deduce that Australians are not only prolific writers, but also avid readers.

If you travel around the country today you no longer get the impression of being in some distant and faintly ridiculous outpost of the British Commonwealth. On the contrary, Anti-Porn sentiments are expressed quite frequently, and the Italians and Greeks are held up as exemplary New Australians. Immigrants from Southeast Asia may still be

regarded with some reserve by older Australians, but this is bound to change in time as well. The New Australia is a unique ethnical hybrid in a unique geographical position.

But the expression of Australianness in fiction needed a catalyst, which it found in the Literature Board of the Australia Council. The council deals with public funding for the arts, and the Literature Board was set up in 1973. "Seventy-percent of our subsidies go to living writers, ranging from the young to the established, to buy time," explains the director of the board, Thomas Shapcott, himself a respected poet and novelist. "This has always been a controversial decision. But we believe that it has allowed writers to do that final revision, that extra polish that makes all the difference."

The yield has been a wide range of writing and poetry. Notably, there has been a sudden increase in the number of women fiction writers writing with great stylistic authority. And the short story has proved to be a particularly successful genre. Australian writers mostly choose to explore the finer

details of the small event; they can express with extraordinary verbal economy the more elusive feelings involved in episodes that do not claim to change the course of history, or even to leave a mark on it. There are exceptions, of course, but for the most part Australian fiction is not interested in Heroes and Heroines and Stories that have a beginning, a middle and an end. It focuses rather on chunks of a continuum: like being more drawn by those exquisite miniature landscapes that act as a background in Renaissance portraits than by the figure portrayed.

The Australian fiction writers have not only been encouraged by the far-sighted funding policy of the Literature Board. They have also been backed by some courageous publishing ventures. The earliest on the scene was the University of Queensland Press. Until the mid-60s its best seller was "The Internal Anatomy of the Sheep." Then a young American called Frank Thompson was appointed general manager and things

Continued on page 11

German Theater's Bad Boy

by John Curtin

HAMBURG — Catechisms, boos and whistling reach a crescendo and threaten to drown out the applause as Peter Zadek walks on stage to join his "bloodstained" actors. They are standing in a sea of stage carnage left in the wake of the West German director's new production of "The Duchess of Malfi," the Jacobean horror classic by John Webster.

During the three-hour-long premiere, the audience of the rich, chic and prominent in the Deutsches Schauspielhaus has witnessed the theatrical equivalent of "The Texas Chain Saw Massacre," spiced with sex, nudity and a bizarre string of anachronisms. Squash, tuxedos and telephones in a 17th-century play?

It is all part for the course in a Peter Zadek production and Hamburg audiences can expect more of the same. At 59, the West German theater's most enduring enfant terrible has signed on as the new Intendant, or general manager, of the prestigious Schauspielhaus and shows no indication of wanting to mellow into a grand old man.

Sitting in his spacious, light-filled office in the newly renovated turn-of-the-century theater opposite the main railroad station, the director seems to relish his role as *Skandal-macher*. It is one he has enjoyed since 1957, at the latest, when Jean Genet called him "an idiot" for an unconventional London production of his play "The Balcony." Things have not changed much since, after a stint as Intendant at the Bochum Schauspielhaus in the 1970s, Zadek went on to provoke shock, titillate and delight audiences in the country's leading theaters.

A completely nude Desdemona in a 1976 Hamburg production of "Othello" was an attention-getter, as was a 1981 musical review version of "Jeder Stirbt für Sich Allein" (Everyone Dies for Himself). The light-hearted treatment of Hans Fallada's serious novel about the resistance prompted one critic to call the staging politically "obscene."

"I suppose I am interested in the place where the taboo sits," says the director, who insists that he doesn't "care a damn" whether the crowd boos or applauds as long as it reacts. Bad reviews bother him even less.

"Every sort of vicious attack that you can possibly imagine has been made," he says, almost gleefully.

Many a broadside greeted Zadek's unconventional Shakespeare productions of the 1960s and '70s. The American historian Gordon A. Craig, author of "The Germans," in support of his thesis that the playwright had been "exposed to every outrage" in Germany in recent years, cited Zadek's "Measure for Measure" in Bremen as "an attempt, on the basis of a prose translation of the play that retained nothing of Shakespeare's language, to tell the audience what the director thought the poet should have said."

"I think the theater is free to treat anything in any way whatsoever," declares the director, who defines himself as "neither German, nor English, nor Jewish. Or all three." In 1933, at age 7, he fled with his parents from Berlin to London, where he remained for 25 years. "I'm a sort of gypsy. I don't feel that I belong here or there or anywhere. That gives me a certain freedom of action which is perhaps unusual, particularly in Germany."

Zadek's interest in theater dates from his student days at Jesus College, Oxford, where he was enrolled in modern languages but spent most of his time playing the violin, acting and directing. Like his contemporaries Kenneth Tynan and Peter Brook, he came under the influence of the literature and drama scholar Nevill Coghill. "There was an attitude to Shakespeare which was so free and so full of enthusiasm which we all learned from this man that I think it influenced the theater in England and all over the world much, much more than anybody knows about."

After time at the Old Vic school he worked his way through numerous small theaters in England, produced drama for the BBC and finally returned to West Germany in 1959.

Now, as the newly hired head man of the Hamburg Schauspielhaus, one of the German-language theater's leading houses, and recently acclaimed "director of the season" (according to the magazine Theater Heute, which polled 33 West German theater critics) Zadek is at the summit of his career.

Four of his own productions are showing in Hamburg this season including Federico Garcia Lorca's "Yerma," John Hopkins's

"Losing Time" and an enormously successful version of "Ghetto" by the Israeli author Joshua Sobol. The musical, which portrays a cabaret group struggling to survive in the Nazi-controlled ghetto in Vilna, Lithuania, poses some delicate questions about the ethics of collaboration. It was first given at the Freie Volksbühne in West Berlin, and was chosen in the same critics' poll as one of the high points of the last season.

THE work appealed to Zadek because "it was not about Jews as victims. It's about Jews the way they behave today as Israelis. The main character, who is prepared to make compromises with the Germans to save lives, but who is also prepared to behave in a manner which his more liberal or more humanistic friends would describe as cynical. I would compare to the behavior of the Israelis for instance in the raid on Tunis, which I would defend and find absolutely in order."

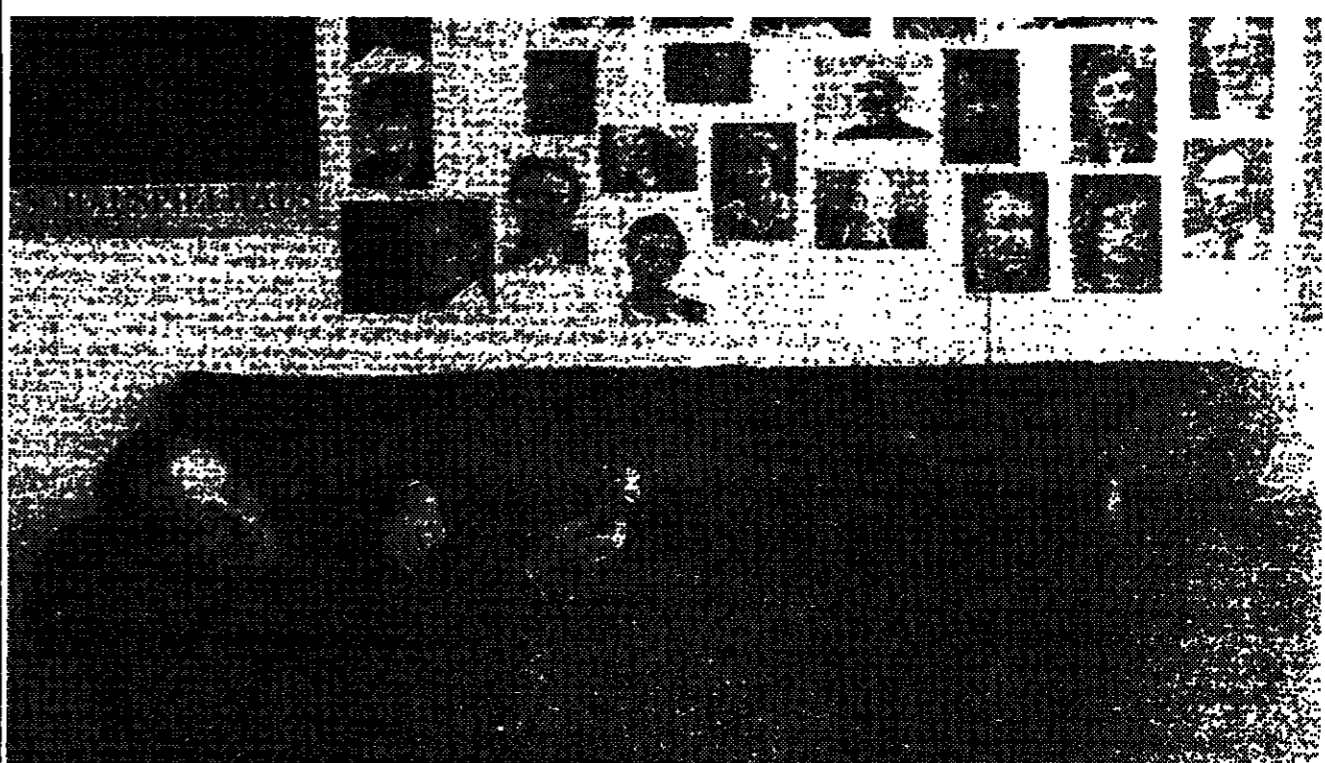
Contrary to what one might expect from a director whose name is associated with scandal and provocation, Zadek is a shy, retiring man who confesses—in the self-deprecating manner of a perfect Oxonian—that he hasn't "the faintest idea" why he is cut out for his job. All he knows is that he is "quite good at listening, and watching people doing things. I spend most of my time watching what an actor does and how his imagination works. I'm fascinated by the idea of people being able to think themselves into other people or into other worlds."

Although he has made films, Zadek does not feel at home in the cinema. What disturbs him is a shooting schedule with no logical sequence. "If I have to start on page 19 of a script, and then on page 1 the next day, and then do the death scene and after that the birth, I get very confused," he says.

Nor does yearn for the English stage or Broadway. "What should I do on Broadway? Another bad musical? The theater in England and America is so diabolically bad at the moment, what should I want to do there?"

"I like to work in a country like Germany," he added, "where the theater is important and really central to people's lives." ■

John Curtin is a journalist based in West Berlin.



Peter Zadek: "Interested in the place where the taboo sits."

U. S. Accent on the Paris Stage

by Rosette C. Lamont

PARIS — The Paris season, which promises to be rich and varied, started out with a marked American infiltration of the cultural scene. First came Christo's irreverent and witty wrapping of the Pont Neuf. Then there was the dedication of two public sculptures by Richard Serra, including his 35-foot-tall, 100-ton assemblage, "Slab," at the edge of the high-rise business suburb of La Défense.

Now America is a presence on the Paris stage. The dialectic between strength and precariousness which characterizes Serra's elegant steel cube can be detected in the tilted urban landscape that provides the disquieting setting for Woody Allen's "Dieu, Shakespeare et Moi," the reigning boulevard success of the early season. Though these early Allen sketches may not be the author-dramatist's best effort, he can do no wrong in Paris. The French admire him as a fringe character, an anti-hero who has made an establishment success out of resolutely going against the grain of his society.

The other sold-out triumph in which America looms large is the avant-garde production of Ariane Mnouchkine's Théâtre du Soleil, lengthily titled "L'Histoire terrible mais inachevée de Norodom Sihanouk. Roi du Cambodge" ("The Terrible but Unfinished Story of Norodom Sihanouk, King of Cambodia"). Hélène Cixous's modern chronicle play, in the tradition of Shakespearean historical drama, has been accorded the bold Oriental treatment that characterized Mnouchkine's productions of "Twelfth Night," "Richard III" and "Henry IV."

The eight-hour play, in two parts given over two evenings, is a highly evocative, poetic caricature of a gentle yet willfully enmeshed in the power games of the superpowers. Although Cixous, one of the leaders of the feminist movement in France, is well known for her radical politics, she proves to be both moderate and wise in this complex, ambitious satire. Its broad humor may not spare the American giant, but it is no less devastating in its exposure of the schemes of the Russians and the Chinese. If there is any message, it is, "Leave this fragile, ancient culture alone."

"Ariane and I wanted to create a modern history play, the story of a whole people's misfortune, of a genocide." Cixous explained after the play's opening. "Ariane traveled widely in the last some 10 years ago and she was immensely impressed by the varied cultures she observed. When we finally decided to create a spectacle about Sihanouk, a character who has entered history but who's still alive, we realized that no one in France was interested in Cambodia. Perhaps because of France's war in Indochina, followed by America's involvement in Vietnam, young people here had become unquestionably pro-Vietnam and anti-Cambodia. In fact there was a good deal of hostility in

regard to Cambodians. It was our intention to alter this perception."

As the play begins, four black-clad men and a woman stand on the edge of the vast square beechwood stage of the Cartoucherie de Vincennes. They have reached the bank of the Mekong River. Phnom Penh, the capital, lies on the other side, unprotected by the dispirited, corrupt forces of Lon Nol's army. Led by Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge are close to final victory. However, the victors now face the problem of administering "a crocodile that will tear them to pieces," a city peopled by an urban middle class and the

Continued on page 11



Georges Bigot, right, as Sihanouk.

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Taking the Spouse Along: Gray Area for Executives

by Roger Collis

I MARRIED him for better or worse, but not for lunch. "I'd never dream of taking a man with me on a business trip. What would he do?" "Accompanying my husband to conferences is one of the joys of my life." "Why do companies feel they've got to include the spouse? It's humiliating; you're not treated like a human being in your own right."

These are some random responses to what has become a vexed question: Whether or not executives should take their spouses (or, partners) on business trips and to conferences. It's a gray area of corporate practice—seldom articulated in formal policies. The answer, of course, depends on the executive, his or her partner, what kind of trip, who picks up the tab, and ultimately the tax authorities. But it is an issue that can have a decisive effect on the morale and effectiveness of the long-distance manager.

A partner who is politically aware can be a huge asset during indoctrination trips to the corporate Kremlin, or in breaking the ice with potential customers, especially in countries where socializing is inseparable from business. "This is the case in China and in Japan, where they're beginning to recognize the benefits of having the spouse along," says an airline executive. On the other hand, an executive can easily lose commitment and cutting edge by taking a partner on a hard-nosed tour of the markets, which is why many companies require executives to ask permission, even if they pay themselves.

Absence may or may not make the heart grow fonder. But many a relationship has survived in spite of or because of prolonged or frequent trips by one of the partners. There's the "honeymoon effect" when the traveler gets home to balance the risk of rival relationships developing.

The more enlightened firms recognize what is often a problem by offering the spouse an occasional trip as a kind of reward. "It's sometimes important to convince a wife that traveling on business isn't a vacation, it's a lot of pain and grief. Enrolling the wife—that's an American model we're learning from," says a British executive. "It makes the guy's life a bit easier at home and costs peanuts; most hotel rooms are doubles anyway and there are all sorts of deals, like the Q&A, where you can take another person free," says Arthur Lydall, travel manager at Chevron in London.

According to Charles Dufault, manager, management development and training, for Philip Morris Europe in Lausanne, "We'd allow a wife to travel for a portion of time if we have someone away for longer than six weeks, or when social activities are foreseen. . . . If an executive is traveling a lot, we could agree to taking his spouse along at his own expense."

Few companies are as forthcoming as Philip Morris about their policies. According to David Lincoln, a London-based partner of Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby Inc., international consultants in pay and benefits, the whole issue of spouse travel is shrouded in reticence. "It's informal, brown envelope stuff. Early this year we did a survey of 48 big companies in the U.K.; only four of them declared any formal policy. But in fact out of 850 executives, just under 20 percent had actually had this benefit in the last 12 months—this rose to 35 percent at chief executive level. I think this is an understatement; it's not something they want to broadcast." Says Jim Dillman, manager of TPF&C in Frankfurt: "In Germany we don't get a lot of hard data to this question, people don't like to talk about it. Companies are looking at spouse travel as a way to increase benefits, but the tax authorities here are so strict that they would find it an unjustified business expense."

The same is true in Sweden, a country of exceptionally high taxes. "This is very touchy, of course, if you bring your wife on a business trip; the tax authorities are very strong here. I think we'd better have a discussion among ourselves and call you back," (they never did), said a spokesman for SAF, the Swedish Employers' Federation.

Tax is the biggest single inhibitor of spouse travel, affecting both the company and the individual. "If it is declared, and that's a big if, then unless it is wholly and exclusively required for business reasons the tax is computed on the basis of cost to the company of transporting and accommodating the spouse," Lincoln says. But how do you split up the respective costs? "That's the

Taxes and morale important factors in setting policy

flaky area; you get everything from outright lying to telling less than the truth. For example, you might ask for a letter from the U.S. parent company inviting an executive over, stating a genuine business reason for having his wife along, say for meeting customers. But the Internal Revenue's very wary of these purely social functions. Another way is to get a friendly travel agent to word the invoice in a very careful way, so that it's just not picked up."

According to Dillman, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service has no clear up-front rule. "You can usually negotiate a pro-rata amount, part of the air travel and so on. You discuss it with your accountant, make a choice, put in your return—subject to an audit which may or not hold water."

In spite of the tax hassles, business travel with a partner seems to be on an upswing, especially for conferences. "Typical of this is the annual sales or management slugging in the Bahamas, which is dressed up as a planning exercise," Lincoln says.

Not all women appreciate joining their men at corporate events. A British journalist, Liz Hodgkinson, says: "I think it's dreadful; the whole thing's got out of hand. I think it's humiliating, you're just treated like an appendage. I refuse to be treated as an 'accompanying spouse' and not as a person in my own right. No wonder the women's movement never got anywhere."

The women's movement has at least (mostly) won the right for female executives to bring their men along to company functions, though not all seem to want to do so. Says Annie Redmile, a London-based consultant, "Taking somebody along on a business trip is always a problem unless they're actually involved in your own business. I'd rather enjoy myself with the man in my life when I'm on relaxed time at home."

And does it matter whether a couple is married? Not really, according to most companies, although "we still make a distinction between a legal spouse and concubines, or friends" at annual managers' meetings at Philip Morris, Dufault says.

There are as such inhibitions in France, according to Marcel Dumont, assistant to the secretary-general at the prestigious CPA business school in Paris. "French executives rarely travel with their wives and when they do take someone it's often the mistress. Companies close their eyes." And what about the tax angle? An almost palpable Gallic shrug at the other end of the phone. "In France, most people cheat a little bit."

Australian Books

Continued from page 9

began to change. Poets Rodney Hall and Sheppcott edited "New Impulses in Australian Poetry" in 1968. And in 1970 the UQP "Paperback Poets" series began. These inexpensive volumes were hugely successful. David Malouf, now one of Australia's foremost fiction writers, published a book of poems that went into three printings of about 2,000 copies each. Average print runs everywhere for first editions of poems tend to be between 500 and 1,000 copies.

The University of Queensland Press began publishing prose in 1973. Peter Carey's first collection of rather surreal short stories, "The Fat Man in History," drew immediate critical acclaim for technical bravura and a touch of oddness that seemed to have no precedent. Since then the UQP has discovered and nurtured an impressive array of excellent writers.

As word spread upward from down under about the harvest of good authors, houses such as the UQP found some of their publishers being lured away by British publishers in search of new names. This problem was less felt at Penguin because of its international status. Nevertheless when Brian Johns

took over there six years ago it was only doing 20 to 30 books a year, mostly in current affairs. It now publishes around 120 paperback titles: 40 percent nonfiction, 30 percent children's books and 30 percent fiction.

"We were having a revival of Australian theater and film in the late seventies. So it just seemed logical to me that people would be interested in fiction too," Johns explains. "What we did was to reverse the usual publishing policy. We used paperbacks for expanding the market, and hardbacks for consolidating it."

One of Penguin's early titles was a remarkable novel by Jessica Anderson entitled "Tirra Lirra by the River." This is a quietly lyrical and humorous depiction of youth in Queensland in the early 1900s, young adulthood in Sydney and maturity in London, seen through the eyes of a woman, who, in old age, returns to her birthplace and reflects upon the way she grew up by escaping. The first print run was of 3,000 copies, but sales now stand at 60,000.

"Sometimes print runs may seem small, but they're relatively strong when seen against the size of the population," Johns

says. "In the U.S., for the not-super best sellers, 20 or 30 thousand is considered a very good figure. Well, we're achieving that regularly. But it's not only a matter of capturing our own markets. We won't have a proper publishing industry until we start exporting. I'm pushing us overseas, but it's not easy. America's quite an insular country, actually, and the U.K. is even worse."

Things are beginning to move, however, and this may be connected with the negotiating of an increasing number of film rights of books by Australian authors. A Sydney-based literary agent, Ross Creswell, has recently handled the rights for "Cocacola Kid," based on Frank Moorhouse's book. Peter Corris's "The Empty Beach," Jean Bedford's "Kate" and Blanche d'Alpuget's "Turtle Beach."

So this is the happy moment for Australian writing. People are all still helping each other, major feuds and backbiting have not yet broken out, and good manuscripts keep rolling in.

Kate Singleton, a journalist based in Milan, writes frequently on cultural affairs.

Four Women Writers

FOUR very different women writers can give some idea of the range of contemporary Australian fiction, and some of its salient characteristics as well. They are Olga Masters, Helen Garner, Beverly Farmer and Blanche d'Alpuget.

Blanche d'Alpuget is the exception that confirms the local rule, which is a good reason for talking about her first. Unlike most of her fellow writers, male or female, she chooses to tell a tale with fairly traditional narrative structure. What is new in her work is the reality recounted: the problems of contrasting interests and cultures in Indonesia ("Monkeys in the Dark," 1980) and in Malaysia ("Turtle Beach," 1981). In both these books an ambitious young Australian woman working in Southeast Asia finds herself involved in local issues with widespread national and international political implications. She ends up disillusioned, but perhaps wiser. She controls the telling of these stories with such a firm hand that her books make compulsive reading, without ever slipping into the banality of the easy read.

Beverly Farmer is the master of the short story. "Milk" (1983) is a collection that centers around village life in Greece, or Greek

community life in Australia. They are episodes rather than events, described with extraordinary poetic delicacy. In just a few pages Farmer can draw out the essence of conflicting or overlapping feeling and perceptions between people of different ages, generations, cultural and geographical backgrounds. Old age and illness that grasp after elusive dignity are two difficult subjects she deals with remarkably. Children feature a lot in her stories too: the hopeful side of the natural cycle.

Helen Garner handles the long short story, or the short novel, particularly well. Her characters are ordinary, recognizable young people living in cities like Melbourne; single-parent families, artificial families that build up in large households where the adults need as much support as the children. Her forte has always been her dialogues and the way she describes thought processes. "Honour and Other People's Children" (1980), her prose has tightened up. "The Children's Back" (1984) is a fine, terse study of relationships. Perhaps too close to the bone for some, but impressive nevertheless.

Olga Masters only began writing seriously once her seven talented children were out of

the home, making successes of their own lives. "The Home Girls" (1982) won the National Book Council Award in 1983 and immediately established its author as one of the most powerful and original new Australian writers. These are stories of a rural Australia of a few decades ago. The depiction of characters and places is effortless and often funny. Stylistically she is a natural innovator. Her sentences are often startlingly devoid of punctuation (just like many of our thought processes). She effectively contrasts short sharp phrases, strung one below the other rather than together in paragraphs, with softer, more flowing descriptive passages.

Blanche d'Alpuget: "Monkeys in the Dark," Penguin Books Australia; "Turtle Beach," Penguin Books Australia. Beverly Farmer: "Milk," McPhee Gribble/Penguin Books Australia. Helen Garner: "The Children's Back," McPhee Gribble/Penguin Books Australia; "Honour and Other People's Children," McPhee Gribble/Penguin Books Australia. Olga Masters: "The Home Girls" University of Queensland Press.

TRAVEL

Historic León and a Palatial Hotel

by Mary Peirson Kennedy

L EON, Spain—"Can you imagine Handel's 'Messiah' emanating here from this patio and flooding the whole hotel? It sent shivers down my back last July when I stood here and listened."

Miguel Garcia, a member of the front desk staff of the San Marcos Hotel here is standing on the loggia of a huge patio trying to explain why this hotel, where he has worked for 15 years, is not like any other.

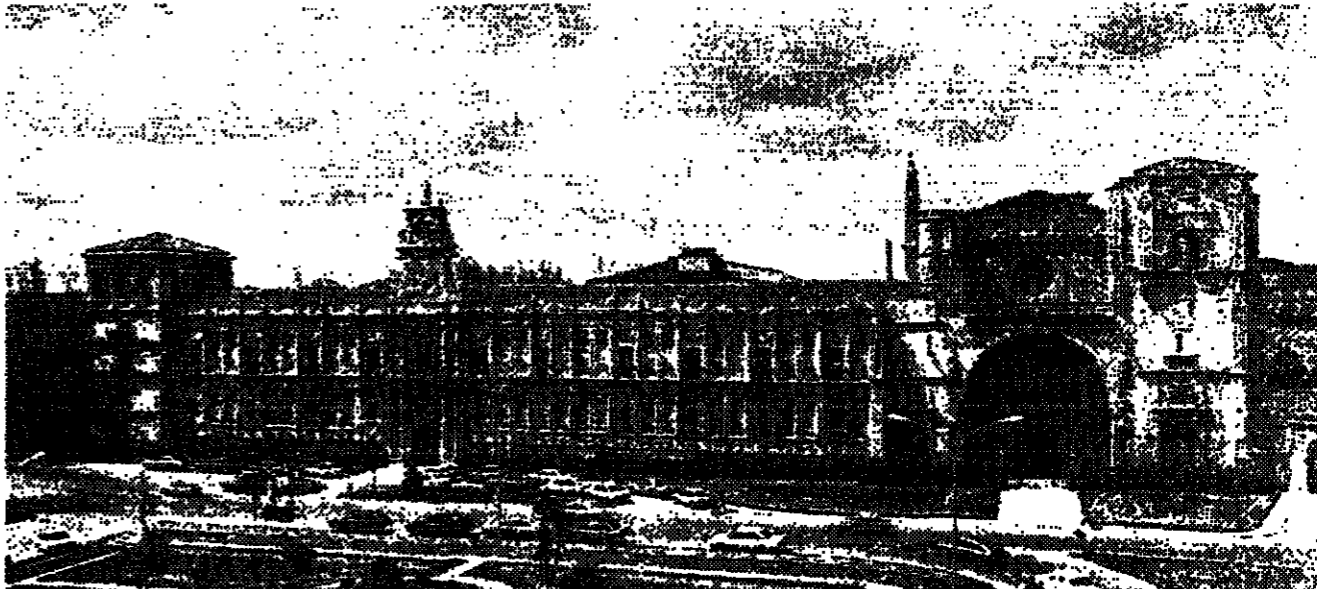
The magnificent building, completed in its present form in 1549, was once a refuge for pilgrims on their way to Santiago de Compostela in northwestern Spain. Today its ornate and delicately carved facade rises above brilliantly colored flower beds at the end of a broad avenue. It seems that this cannot possibly be just a hotel, and actually it is not.

This 27,000-square-meter building, designed in large part—in particular the facade—by the architect Juan de Badajoz (who did El Escorial outside of Madrid) is not only big enough to contain an orchestra and chorus, but it also contains a museum, a church and a magnificent choir stall done by Juan de Juni, a pupil of Michelangelo. The hotel itself has four dining rooms, two kitchens, immense salons and 260 rooms. The rooms are divided between two sections—a modern wing where the rooms are more or less the same except for different furnishings, and the old original section where no two rooms are identical. There is a baronial suite that includes canopied beds and a marble dining table that seats 12, a tower room tucked away at the top of the hotel, a cozy retreat with a sitting room at one end of the bedroom and of course various single and double rooms, all with private baths. Included in the antique and modern furnishings are more than 1,300 paintings by not only old masters but contemporary Spanish artists as well.

It is run by ENTURSA, a state organization that operates 12 luxury hotels, three of them historic monuments, including this one. After its religious function ceased in the last century, it was for years a horse breeding and veterinary center for the Spanish Army. In the 1960s the work began to convert it into a hotel. "It is slow because everyone is always leaning over our shoulders to be sure we do not destroy anything of historical value," explained Don Cesar Alvarez, the hotel director. "Can you imagine what it is to repair plumbing in a 436-year-old building? The biggest part of our operating budget is spent on restoring antiques and our heating has to be very carefully filtered to prevent damage to the paintings."

The museum at the other end of the hotel is housed behind the church altar and if you go there on weekends you can observe, discreetly hidden behind the great stone arches, a procession of local bridal parties who have opted to marry in the church and then traipse across the worn stone passageways to the San Marcos for their receptions. In the warm weather these affairs are held on the loggia of the patio and the guests sit in quaint hooded wicker or straight-backed, carved antique chairs typical of the country homes in the province of León. These chairs, according to Miguel Garcia, are similar to the Leoneses,—"stiff and hard."

T HE museum in the hotel has Roman and medieval religious objects. Perhaps the most interesting piece is an ivory crucifix from the 12th century, called the "Christ of Carriño," with a real, almost disfigured, figure of Christ with no trace of suffering in his face. A young man in charge said, pointing to this crucifix, "No one here paid much attention to this piece until an American museum offered us \$450,000 for it, and then we put it under glass and agreed



Facade of the San Marcos Hotel in León.

with one another that it was indeed rare and valuable."

Founded by the Seventh Roman Legion of Augustus in the first century, this city on the banks of the Bernesga River was later captured by Moslems, who were in turn driven out in the eighth century. León, the people will tell you, had eight kings before Spain was even a united country.

A Gothic cathedral, inspired by the one in Reims, dominates the city. On weekends it is especially impressive at night when floodlights illuminate it from every angle. Inside the church there is a lovely cloister strewn with huge Roman artifacts and a museum of religious art including a curious painting of St. Paul looking very cross. For 150 pesetas you can buy a ticket and a guide will take you around to the five salons that house the collections.

History and art critics often speak of the Romanesque basilica of San Isidoro in León as being more in keeping with the Spanish character than Gothic architecture. It is certainly beautiful. Completed in 1067 it has the funerary chapel of the kings of León and the bones of San Isidoro, a popular Spanish saint of the sixth century whose remains were credited with helping to drive the Moors from Spain. The remains are said to have been brought from Seville in 1063 and put in an ornate silver reliquary covered with bas relief figures. The main one is of God, Adam, Eve and the Serpent in a fine example of buck-passing—God is pointing to Adam, Adam to Eve, and Eve to the Serpent!

A Lament for the Ocean Voyage

by Hans Koning

L AST month I crossed the Atlantic on the Queen Elizabeth II from England to the United States. Apart from the vast amount of entertainment the ship provided for an age that has forgotten how to amuse itself unaided, the voyage was much like those I made 30-odd years ago, when sea travel was the normal way to go and when passenger ships linked New York with Southampton, Cherbourg, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Naples.

Walking the deck of the QE2, thinking back to the glass-enclosed decks of the old Queen Elizabeth, it seemed amazing how fast the transition from ship to plane has been, how quickly that tradition of the sea, so solidly anchored in Western culture and folklore, has vanished. When trains started to push out mail coaches, it took the best part of the 19th century before the change-over was complete, and my 1914 Baedekers still list all sorts of alternatives, such as river steamers, horsedrawn tramways, and indeed coaches, for many routes.

It is now 27 years since the first nonstop jet services began in the autumn of 1958 from New York to London and to Paris and that was when the curtain really started to descend on the ocean liners, first on the Atlantic and then on the Pacific. Now the QE2 is the last ship to run a regular Atlantic run, though from April to November only (to which may be added the summer crossings of the Polish Stephan Batur, formerly the Dutch Ryndam, which docks in Halifax rather than New York). The northern seas are once more as empty of passenger ships as in the days of Amerigo Vespucci and it's only cruises that have kept some of the finest liners, built as recently as the 1960s, afloat, while on the Mediterranean and the North Sea the new vogue of car ferries keeps some flags flying. Apart from convenience, train travel around 1900 was about eight times faster than coaches; the jet plane is 15 times faster than the great liners.

Until around 1960, flying was still more expensive than going by boat. Flying was the luxury way of travel, sailing the common one, although of course Cunard, the French

Line, the Holland-America Line, and others, competed in trying for the best service and the best food for their pampered first class. Those were class-conscious days on ships. On my first crossing, as a student in third class on the old Queen Mary, I shared a four-bunk cabin with three other men: the steward would open our door at 7 A.M. sharp, turn on the light, and call us out of bed like an army sergeant. When we docked in Southampton, we were escorted in little groups to the British immigration officers sitting in a room in cabin (second) class: even at the end of the voyage we weren't allowed to set foot across the class boundary line by ourselves. One of my cabin mates wanted to take a picture of the cabin class swimming pool but he was refused.

First class, on the other hand, was like life as a guest of a millionaire or a viscount, with an unending stream of eating and drinking delights from breakfast in bed to the midnight buffet, a "boots" to do your shoes, and bathhouse with four gold taps for maybe gilded, hot and cold fresh water, hot and cold filtered sea water. The People's Expresses and Freddie Lakers of those days were mostly student sailings in converted World War II Liberty and Victory ships, and they took you to Europe in 10 days for a \$100 or so.

As planes became cheaper, relatively and even absolutely, ships became more expensive. Two main reasons: one, wages (in the old days, crews could be found willing to ship out for not much more than room, i.e. a bunk and board), and two, oil. When in the early '70s we in the West stopped getting our oil at bargain basement prices, the cost of running a ship's engine shot up and almost overnight motorships with their heavy diesel or turbines such as the Queen Elizabeth and the Queen Mary became economically impossible. New ships with much greater fuel efficiency were then built—the QE2 is one—but that did not stop the price spiral. A crossing now on the QE2 is value for money, in my estimation, if you have the money. It is still like a long weekend in a posh country house. But seen as travel rather than a cruise, it is doubtless an indulgence, with even the simple cabins on the lower decks costing several times the price of a plane ticket.

This development was not inherent in the nature of the beast. Through the '60s and '70s we heard regularly of plans to build simple ships, sort of floating YMCA's, with cafeterias, and with trans-Atlantic fares of a \$100 to \$150. At one point a West German concern announced itself ready to go ahead with this. Nothing came of it: the development has been in the opposite direction, with planes also providing for that basic no-nonsense market, and with Cunard, as the last passenger line, definitely opting for the older, richer, cruise-type traveler.

M Y regretting this is barking up a no longer existing tree. Cunard and others must have done their sums: there is no floating Y in our future. A pity. Not only are there people of all ages and classes who hate flying, but more positively, whole generations do not know the ocean anymore except as seen from a beach. The love for the sea, inbred for so long in the English, the Scandinavians, the French, the Dutch, and their American descendants, the mystery of that great and separate element, their remain a closed book. That alone might be a reason to hold out for the sea voyage, if only once.

And you would not travel by sea in spite of, but because of the fact that it takes four or five days. Days without telephone calls, television, the latest bad news, and jet lag. Perhaps it is as fast as we can handle. Perhaps the human mind cannot absorb the transition from Europe to America or vice versa much quicker, and when you ship your body by plane, your mind arrives five days later. When our ship docked one Friday evening in October, it felt fantastic to me that only five days earlier I had walked English streets, ridden a London cab, eaten chips with vinegar flavor. Looked at from 12th Avenue in the rain, with cops waving. Yellow Cabs honking, that way excitement in the air of Manhattan, the lights of the tall buildings coloring the foggy night, Europe was years if not light years away.

Hans Koning's new novel, "Acts of Faith," will be published this winter by Gollancz.

Paris Stage

Continued from page 9

uprooted peasantry who fled their murderous advance through the countryside.

Pol Pot and his high command arrive at a ruthless solution: "To empty out the trash can, evacuate two and a half million inhabitants. Everybody out, into the fields, the rice patches."

Despite a cool critical reception, "Sihanouk" is selling out. The largely young audience squeezes tightly onto the upholstered benches and even sits on the steps. Above the spectators' heads, propped up along a gallery that runs around the theater space, a crowd of dolls dressed in a variety of Eastern and Western garb conveys the sense that the whole world is watching in awed silence and in judgment of the proceedings on the stage.

Cinuous caricatures all parties involved in the death of a great culture: the Cambodians themselves, their Vietnamese neighbors, the Americans, the Chinese, the Russians and the Khmer Rouge. Sihanouk, played by Georges Bigot, is depicted not only as a sensitive artist but as a cunning diplomat caught in the web spun by the major powers. Bigot shuffles, dances, leaps, as though nimble footwork could get him off the tightrope. The other success of the new season is the world premiere at the Théâtre de la Porte

Saint-Martin of two Woody Allen sketches written some 20 years ago. "Death" and "God" combined into an awkward diptych under the grand title, "Dieu, Shakespeare et Moi." are attracting a substantial middle-class, middlebrow audience.

"Death" features the typically hangdog Woody Allen hero. As played by Pierre Richard, a favorite with French movie buffs, the hero, named Kleiman, is a lucid coward. Despite his sound survival instinct, he allows himself to be inveigled into joining a group of scary and scared vigilantes who are tracking down an elusive mad strangler. Alone in the empty canyons of a deserted metropolis, this latter-day Candide wonders why he left his warm bed only to face rival bands of vigilantes and other potential victims.

When Kleiman finally runs into a puny-looking killer, played by the actor Rufus, he attempts to reason with him, even after the madman points out that this approach is wasted on the insane. Kleiman's obsession has caught up with him.

The myth of Hollywood is still powerful in France. "Dieu Shakespeare et Moi" is another sign of this fascination with America, and the disintegration of these buried early sketches has proved to be a commercial bonanza.

Rosette C. Lamont is a visiting professor of the Institute of Theater Studies of the Sorbonne Nouvelle. This article was written for The New York Times.

AMEX prices	P.14	Earnings reports	P.17
AMEX index	P.14	Foreign exchange	P.16
NYSE prices	P.15	Gold markets	P.15
NYSE index	P.15	Interest rates	P.15
AMEX futures	P.15	Market summary	P.15
AMEX futures	P.15	Options	P.15
AMEX futures	P.15	OTC prices	P.17
AMEX futures	P.15	Other reports	P.18

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1985

TECHNOLOGY

If You Say 'Speak to Me,'
It May Be Hal Who Answers

By JOHN HOLUSHA

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Computers are very good at processing information once it has been entered into their memories. The problem is getting it there. This is a particular problem in industrial applications, where timely reporting on inventory levels and quality control is often slowed by delays in entering data.

"In a typical inspection situation, you have a person with a clipboard making notes on defects and problems as production goes on the line," said Daniel F. Fink, an executive with the Intel Corp.'s Integrated Systems Operation. "Then it goes to the computer at night and the responsible executive gets a report in the morning. Meanwhile, the whole day's production has gone out with mistakes."

For that reason, voice-entry systems — whereby people talk directly to a computer — have been viewed for at least a decade as a potentially attractive means of getting information into a computer system quickly. Then it would be available for immediate analysis and could be used to fine-tune production. In addition, a worker wearing a microphone attached to a headset has eyes and hands free and can concentrate on reporting events without having to look away to write or use a keyboard.

That vision seems much closer to reality today, with two new voice-control systems introduced recently and with more reportedly to follow soon.

In spite of its potential advantages, voice entry has been slow to come to the factory floor. Many attempts at practical applications required users to develop expensive custom software for each application. With some it was difficult to sort out spoken commands from the noisy background of many shops. Others were so complicated that workers balked at using them.

NOW several companies, including Westinghouse and Intel, have developed voice-entry systems that they say have solved these problems and are ready for industrial use. Both demonstrated their products this month at the Autofact 85 factory automation conference in Detroit. Each system is in limited commercial application now, including one used for quality control in an auto factory.

Speech-recognition systems operate by attempting to match the frequency pattern of each incoming word with ones already stored in the memory. The difficulty is that the computer memory required increases with the size of the vocabulary. And people say the same words in such dissimilar ways that no-pattern can be used for a given word.

Both the Westinghouse and Intel systems overcome these difficulties by having each user "train" the machine to recognize a limited number of words in the user's speech pattern. Each person speaks the words he or she will be using several times to establish an individual "voice template."

With the Intel system, users have a bubble memory cartridge containing their template that is inserted at the work station before operations begin. Westinghouse stores all the templates on central hard disk, and users identify themselves by entering a numeric code on a keyboard.

The number of words the systems will recognize is limited — 60 for Westinghouse, 200 for Intel — but since each word represents a code, a substantial amount of information can be entered using a small vocabulary.

Both companies have gone to some length to make their systems user-friendly, so they will be accepted by workers. By simply saying "relax," workers can make the systems pause, so they can talk to a fellow worker without putting in false data.

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 4)

U.S. Sales
Fell 3.3%
In OctoberRecord Decline
Paced by Autos

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. retail sales plunged a record 3.3 percent in October, the government reported Thursday.

The Commerce Department said retail sales, depressed by a sharp drop in auto purchases, fell \$3.9 billion to an October level of \$115.5 billion.

The drop in auto sales followed a buying spree in August and September, when U.S. automakers offered cut-rate financing. Auto sales fell a record 14.6 percent last month after increases of 6.1 percent in August and 8 percent in September.

Without the decline in demand for autos, retail sales would have risen 0.5 percent in October.

The Commerce Department also revised downward September's increase in retail sales, to 2.1 percent from 2.7 percent.

Economists have been warning that consumer buying may be slowing because of weak growth in personal income and a record level of consumer debt.

The percentage of disposable income needed to satisfy personal debt stands at a record 19.2 percent. Also, the level of personal savings has fallen to a record low of 1.9 percent as consumers dipped into savings to finance auto purchases in August and September.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said consumer spending in coming months would not match gains in the first half of 1985.

"Strong gains in household spending since the beginning of the year cut the saving rate to historically low levels while debt relative to income has risen to new peaks," he said. "As a result, we should see temporarily slower growth in household spending."

The big surge in auto sales was one of the main factors boosting overall economic growth to a 3.5-percent annual rate in the July-September quarter.

While the Reagan administration is predicting that economic growth this quarter will be higher than that of the third quarter, many analysts are forecasting a decline because auto sales are expected to be much weaker. Car sales during the first 10 days of November, for example, were down 12.4 percent from a year earlier.

The October decline in retail sales was a one-month record, surpassing the previous record of a 2.2-percent drop in March 1975, during the trough of a recession.

Sales of durable goods, items expected to last three or more years, were off 8 percent, reflecting auto sales. Sales of nondurable goods were off 0.3 percent.

Keating Sees Hawke Plan Working

Australian Treasurer Ties
Revival to Incomes Policy

By Colin Chapman

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Paul Keating returned to his hotel after an afternoon's browsing recently in three or four of the better known antique shops in London's West End. As well as being Australia's treasurer — and the second most powerful politician after the prime minister, Bob Hawke — he is a collector. But this time he had no treasures to take back home.

"A lot of it is junk," he said, "and some of the people in those places are so condescending, yet they are probably on only about £60 [about \$85] a week."

Mr. Keating, 41, feels the same way about many of Europe's economic policies, particularly in Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Britain. He puts it simply. "They're stuffed," he said.

Australia's treasurer believes that he has good reason to be confident that his government's policies, rather than Mrs. Thatcher's basically monetarist ones, are the right ones, at least for Australia. When Mr. Hawke's Labor Party government won office in March 1983, the economy was contracting; inflation and unemployment were both in double digits, and the country was bogged down with labor unrest and a highly protected financial and manufacturing sector.

Within 12 months, thanks partly to the end of a crippling drought and, perhaps, a modest world economic recovery, growth had sped up, and, as a result of a wage-restraint accord with organized labor, both inflation and unemployment shrank.

The Australian government's policy is usually called an incomes policy, a broad phrase covering the various direct forms of inflation and unemployment control by government, including freezes or less severe curbs on increases in prices, wages, rents and dividends. This is dramatically different from the monetarism of Mrs. Thatcher, which advocates strict control of the money supply as its major economic weapon.



Treasurer Paul Keating of Australia.

This year, Australian officials think that the new policies really began to pay off. Economic growth, excluding agriculture, in the fiscal year to June 30 was 5 percent, considerably faster than the previous year's 3.4 percent. And Mr. Keating projected nonagricultural growth at 5.5 percent for the current fiscal year. As recently as fiscal 1983, the gross domestic product, which measures the total value of a nation's goods and services, excluding income from foreign investments, fell 1.2 percent.

The current jobs rate is 7.9 percent; when the party came to office it was 11.5 percent. Meanwhile, inflation has fallen to 7.6 percent from 12 percent.

Corporate profits as a share of national income are now at an historically high 15 percent, and unemployment is falling, despite a rapid growth in the work force, allowing the government to claim that it has created proportionately more jobs than any other country in the Western World.

If these fruits of an incomes policy were unpredicted, so were other changes introduced by Mr. Keating, especially major deregulation of the financial system.

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

U.K. Bank Offers
Loan to ITC of
\$783 Million

Reuters

LONDON — Standard Chartered Bank PLC, in a revised proposal to the International Tin Council, offered on Thursday a direct loan of up to \$783 million (£783 million) to enable the council to meet existing tin-purchase obligations until Jan. 23, an official document shows.

The document, circulated at an ITC emergency session in London, was accompanied by a letter from the bank's senior vice chairman, Peter Graham. Mr. Graham is chairman of the group of 16 ITC creditors, which had made an earlier offer of a financing package that would involve a large loan facility in which more banks would participate.

In the accompanying letter, Mr. Graham said the new offer was cheaper and its procedures were simpler than the offer made earlier by the group of 16.

Standard Chartered is prepared to put up the whole facility, selling it down — offering it to other participants — when the actual amount is established, he said.

The document shows that after Jan. 23 the loan would be available to the ITC for working capital purposes. It would be drawn down over a period of one year, repaid over three years in equal annual amounts and secured by state guarantees.

At a news conference Thursday, Mr. Lion said the LME was confident of an early settlement after receiving pledges of support from central banks.

"There is every prospect of a satisfactory solution in the not too distant future," he said.

Industry sources said the ITC's meeting, expected to last for two days, was unlikely to come up with a quick solution.

Both producers and buyers had so far refused to give the creditors a collective financial commitment to get the industry back on its feet. Except for Thailand, none of the main ITC producing countries was prepared to give such guarantees.

Britain, one of the major buyers, had no success in persuading fellow members of the European Community to honor their share of existing debts, the delegates said.

(AP, UPI)

Beatrice Accepts \$5.45-Billion Kohlberg Buyout

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — Beatrice Cos. said Thursday that it agreed to be acquired by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. through a leveraged buyout at \$50 a share, or \$5.45 billion.

The giant food and consumer-products concern accepted the proposal after Kohlberg, Kravis, a privately held investment banking firm in New York, raised its bid from \$47 a share.

Beatrice said it will recommend that its stockholders tender their shares to Kohlberg, Kravis, which is offering \$43 in cash and \$7 in preferred stock for each of the company's 109 million common shares.

The leveraged buyout, the largest in U.S. corporate history, would make Beatrice a private company. In a leveraged buyout, the purchase is made with mostly borrowed funds that are repaid with proceeds from the target company's operations or the sale of its assets.

Beatrice's products include Avis car rental, Hunt-Wesson Foods, Swift meats, Tropicana fruit juices, Samsoneer luggage, La Choy Chinese foods, Playtex women's wear and Max Factor cosmetics.

Beatrice said the buyout should be completed by next March.

The company also said that it granted options, exercisable under certain circumstances, to Kohlberg, Kravis to buy either Beatrice's grocery group and Tropicana units for \$2.39 billion, or the Tropicana, meat, soft drink and bottled water businesses for \$2.41 billion.

Such options are known as "lock-up" options since they are designed to discourage rival offers and therefore "lock up" an existing merger proposal.

There was no mention of the fate

of Beatrice's existing management. But speculation has been widespread recently that Donald P. Kelly, the former chairman of Esmark, a corporation that Beatrice acquired last year, would be named chairman and would bring along some of his associates.

Kohlberg, Kravis has confirmed that Mr. Kelly is involved in the buyout.

The agreement resulted from a marathon directors' meeting that began Wednesday afternoon.

In mid-October, Kohlberg, Kravis offered \$40 in cash and preferred stock with a market value of

\$5 to buy the giant food and consumer products firm.

Two weeks after the Beatrice board rejected the offer, Kohlberg, Kravis increased its offer to \$40 in cash and securities with a market value of \$7.

At that time, Beatrice agreed to discuss the offer, but told its investment advisers to entertain other offers.

The offer accepted by Beatrice topped a reported last-minute bid from a group led by Dart Group Corp., a retailer based in Landover, Maryland, and E.F. Hutton & Co.

(AP, UPI)

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
Australian dollar	1.54	Swiss franc	1.48	U.S. dollar	1.00
Canadian dollar	1.25	West German mark	2.36	Yen	163.50
Dutch guilder	3.60	Japanese yen	163.50	British pound	1.60
French franc	6.55	Italian lira	2036.00	Spanish peseta	166.64
German mark	2.36	Portuguese escudo	200.48	Swedish krona	4.66
Irish pound	7.88	South African rand	1.80	Swiss franc	1.48
Japanese yen	163.50	Taiwan dollar	24.60	U.S. dollar	1.00
South Korean won	200.00	Thai baht	24.60	Yen	163.50
Swedish krona	4.66	West German mark	2.36	British pound	1.60
Swiss franc	1.48	Japanese yen	163.50	Yen	163.50

Source: Reuters. Rates are for U.S. dollars. Rates for other currencies are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for gold are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for silver are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for platinum are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for palladium are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for rhodium are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for ruthenium are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for technetium are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for zirconium are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for niobium are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for molybdenum are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for chromium are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for manganese are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for iron are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for cobalt are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for nickel are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for copper are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for zinc are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for lead are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for tin are for 100 U.S. dollars. Rates for antimony are for 100 U.S. dollars. 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Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
100	90	ADN	1.00	10.0	10	100	90	95	+5
100	90	ADN	1.00	10.0	10	100	90	95	+5
100	90	ADN	1.00	10.0	10	100	90	95	+5
100	90	ADN	1.00	10.0	10	100	90	95	+5
100	90	ADN	1.00	10.0	10	100	90	95	+5
100	90	ADN	1.00	10.0	10	100	90	95	+5
100	90	ADN	1.00	10.0	10	100	90	95	+5
100	90	ADN	1.00	10.0	10	100	90	95	+5
100	90	ADN	1.00	10.0	10	100	90	95	+5
100	90	ADN	1.00	10.0	10	100	90	95	+5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
100	90	ADN	1.00	10.0	10	100	90	95	+5
100	90	ADN	1.00	10.0	10	100	90	95	+5
100	90	ADN	1.00	10.0	10	100	90	95	+5
100	90	ADN	1.00	10.0	10	100	90	95	+5
100	90	ADN	1.00	10.0	10	100	90	95	+5
100	90	ADN	1.00	10.0	10	100	90	95	+5
100	90	ADN	1.00	10.0	10	100	90	95	+5
100	90	ADN	1.00	10.0	10	100	90	95	+5
100	90	ADN	1.00	10.0	10	100	90	95	+5
100	90	ADN	1.00	10.0	10	100	90	95	+5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
100	90	ADN	1.00	10.0	10	100	90	95	+5
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100	90	ADN	1.00	10.0	10	100	90	95	+5
100	90	ADN	1.00	10.0	10	100	90	95	+5
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100	90	ADN	1.00	10.0	10	100	90	95	+5
100	90	ADN	1.00	10.0	10	100	90	95	+5

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS

NEW LOWS

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Yen-Bond Yields Touch Record High in Tokyo

TOKYO — Bond yields touched a record high of 7.14 percent in the cash market Thursday as heavy selling emerged in early broker-to-broker trading, dealers said.

The benchmark 6.8-percent, 10-year government bond yield opened at 6.95 percent, then rose rapidly to the record. The last record was 6.85 percent at Wednesday's close.

Earlier expectations that the Bank of Japan would be satisfied with a 6.8- or 6.9-percent yield on the benchmark bond are being proved wrong, so bond prices looked set for further declines, dealers said.

They said the Bank of Japan's continuing firm credit stance suggests to most banks and securities houses that the policy to maintain a firm yen against the dollar will last until the end of the year. This is causing substantial selling, because a tight money market is expected to ward December.

Saturday in the Trib.

Get the big picture on world business trends in

Leonard Silks Economic Scene.

New Issue November 15, 1985

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK Luxembourg

DM 300,000,000 6 7/8% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1985/1995

Offering Price: 100%

Interest: 6 7/8% p.a., payable annually on November 16

Maturity: November 16, 1995

Listing: Frankfurt am Main, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg and München

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Arab Banking Corporation - Daus & Co. GmbH

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft

Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale

Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Citibank Aktiengesellschaft

Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank - Hamburgische Landesbank - Girozentrale

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Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

CSFB-Effektenbank AG

DG Bank

Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank

Georg Hauck & Sohn Bankiers Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien

Bankhaus Hermann Lampe Kommanditgesellschaft

Merck, Finck & Co.

Nomura Europe GmbH

Simonbank Aktiengesellschaft

Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft

Westfälische Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Badische Kommunale Landesbank - Girozentrale

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann

Deifück & Co.

DSL Bank

Deutsche Siedlungs- und Landesrentenbank

Hessische Landesbank - Girozentrale

Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz - Girozentrale

B. Metzger soel. Sohn & Co.

Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

J. H. Stein

M. M. Werburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

FCC Clears ABC Merger, Murdoch TV Purchases

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission on Thursday approved two mergers transferring the operating licenses of 32 of the most watched and listened-to broadcast stations in the United States.

The commission, by a 4-0 vote, approved the \$3.5-billion merger of American Broadcasting Companies Inc. and Capital Cities Communications, which will become Capital Cities-ABC Inc.

By a separate 4-0 vote, the commission allowed Rupert Murdoch, the publisher and broadcaster, to acquire five major-market Metro-media stations that could form the basis of a new TV network.

The sixth Metro-media station, WCVB-TV in Boston, will be sold to Hearst Corp.

Mr. Murdoch also was granted the two years he had sought to sell two newspapers, the New York Post and the Chicago Sun-Times, which are in the same markets as Metro-media stations.

Plessey Reports 19.9% Decline In Pretax Profit

Reuters

LONDON — Plessey Co. reported Thursday that pretax profits for the second quarter, ended Sept. 27, were £31 million (\$44 million), a 19.9-percent decline from £37.7 million in last year's second quarter.

Revenue for the quarter was £232.5 million, a 3-percent increase from £234 million a year earlier. Per-share earnings fell to 240 pence from 317 pence.

For the first half, Plessey pretax profit fell 14 percent to £70.2 million from £80.1 million a year earlier. Revenue rose 6 percent to £456.7 million from £429.2 million a year earlier. Per-share earnings for the half were 545 pence, down from 663 pence.

The results were reduced by lower overseas earnings, affected by currency rates, and by lower interest income on declining cash deposits, the company said. Electronics and telecommunications companies in general have had earnings problems in the past year in Europe and the United States.

Plessey's directors declined detailed comment on the recent U.S. decision to place a multimillion-dollar order for a French-designed battlefield-communications system rather than Plessey's Parmigan system.

Ford Expands Stock Buyback

Reuters

DETROIT — Ford Motor Co. said Thursday that directors had authorized the repurchase of up to 20 million shares in addition to the 10 million shares previously authorized for repurchase.

Ford said the total buyback program, representing more than 15 percent of its stock, would cost "in the range of \$1.5 billion." Ford shares rose \$2, to \$51, in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday.

"This expanded purchase program reflects our belief that Ford stock is substantially undervalued and is an excellent investment for the company," the automaker's chairman, Donald E. Petersen, said.

BP May Search for Oil in Argentina

Reuters

LONDON — British Petroleum Co. said Thursday that it was considering starting oil exploration in Argentina and in the sea between that country and the Falkland Islands.

Britain and Argentina went to war over the Falkland Islands in 1982.

A BP spokesman said the company was considering attending a meeting in Buenos Aires in December along with other foreign oil companies at the invitation of the Argentine state oil company, Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales.

"We would look for oil anywhere provided it was not unlawful," he said.

The Times of London reported Thursday that several other British oil companies, including London & Scottish Marine Oil Co., would attend the meeting.

Until the Argentines have a meeting "one doesn't know what they're offering," the BP spokesman said. "It really is very preliminary at this stage."

Beazer Bids for French Kier After Pact With Trafalgar

Reuters

LONDON — C.H. Beazer Holdings PLC said Thursday that it was making an offer for French Kier Holdings PLC, valuing the company at about £117.6 million (\$167 million), after conditionally agreeing to buy Trafalgar House PLC's 25.7-percent stake in French Kier.

Beazer now holds no French Kier shares.

The terms of the offer will be two Beazer ordinary shares and 655 pence cash for every seven French Kier ordinary shares, valuing French Kier at about 237 pence a share. A cash alternative is 225 pence a share through arrangements with the merchant bankers, County Bank Ltd.

Beazer said its conditional purchase of French Kier shares from Trafalgar House is for 225 pence a share without dividend. The payment to Trafalgar of £28.6 million would be covered by Beazer's issuing 6.23 million ordinary shares, which have been conditionally placed on the market.

Under the separate cash offer to other French Kier shareholders, County Bank would buy Beazer shares at 460 pence each.

Full acceptance of the share plus cash offer would involve Beazer issuing a further 10.5 million ordinary shares and paying £34.5 million from its existing resources and borrowing facilities.

Beazer said its offer would extend to the French Kier shares issued to Abbey PLC shareholders if French Kier's current offer for Abbey is successful.

Beazer said the enlarged group would be involved primarily in house building, property development, contracting, engineering, technology and mining.

Beazer had pretax profit of £15.8 million and per-share earnings of 43.37 pence on revenue of £190.7 million for the year ended June 30.

Computer Firm in Chapter 11

Reuters

BEDFORD, New Hampshire — Bedford Computer Corp. said it has filed for protection from its creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. The company reported Thursday a third quarter loss of \$1.29 per share compared with a profit of \$0.02 for the like period last year.

COMPANY NOTES

Allied Mills Ltd. has asked shareholders to wait on an independent adviser's report before taking action on takeover offers from Fielder Gillespie Davis Ltd. and Minter Holdings Pty. Fielder's offer values Allied Mills shares at about 3.19 Australian dollars (\$2.05 million) while Minter has offered with an offer of 3.50 dollars a share.

Allis-Chalmers Corp. has sold its remaining 15-percent stake in Fiat-Allis Construction Machinery, a problem-plagued construction-machinery venture, to Fiat SpA. The sale price was not announced, but Allis-Chalmers' investment in the joint venture had been carried on its books at \$10.7 million.

American Express Co. has been listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, an exchange official said Thursday. It is the eighth foreign company to be listed this year, bringing the number of foreign firms on the exchange to 19.

BBC Brown, Boveri & Co. has won four contracts in China worth a total of \$200 million, the China Daily said. The Swiss company has orders to provide equipment and technology for a power transmission line, to help construct a power station, to supply materials and technology for another power station and to supply 150 diesel locomotives to carry coal, the newspaper said in Beijing.

Caterpillar Tractor Co. has won a \$64-million order from the Soviet Union for more than 800 bulldozers, the Tass news agency said Thursday. The machines are to be delivered between January and March for use in eastern Siberia and developing oil sites in the north of Western Siberia, Tass added.

Daihatsu Motor Co. of Osaka, said it has temporarily suspended shipments of kits for car assembly in South Africa because of falling sales.

United Technologies Corp. said it has completed sale of its Mostek semiconductor subsidiary to Thomson SA, the French government electronics company. Most of Mostek's industrial assets, inventories, products, technologies and associated rights were sold for approximately \$71 million.

Singaporean Purchases 24% of Exco Stock

By Bob Hagerly
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A spokesman for Khoo Teck Puan, a Singapore-based hotel and real-estate magnate, disclosed Thursday that he had bought 24 percent of Exco International PLC.

The share purchases, which cost a total of about £128 million (\$182.3 million), prompted speculation that Mr. Khoo or another party would make an offer for the rest of the London-based financial-services company. On the London Stock Exchange, Exco shares closed at 227 pence a share, up 10 pence from Wednesday, giving the company a market value of £531 million.

James Capel & Co., a London stockbrokerage acting for Mr. Khoo, said he bought 53 million Exco shares Thursday for 224 pence each from the Kuwaiti Investment Office, an arm of the Kuwaiti government. The Kuwaitis had purchased the Exco shares only a day earlier for 215 pence each from British & Commonwealth Shipping Co. Before Thursday's purchase, Mr. Khoo had about 4 million Exco shares, Capel said.

Exco is considered a prime takeover target because of its tempting board of cash and short-term securities, estimated at \$360 million. The company has been flush with cash since July, when it sold its 52-percent shareholding in Telerate Inc., a U.S.-based financial-information service, for \$346 million.

Exco retains interests in money, bullion and stock brokerage as well as financial futures and leasing. It has a substantial presence in Asia, including its W.I. Carr unit in Hong Kong.

Mr. Khoo, who has interests in hotels, real estate and banking in Southeast Asia and Australia, last February made a takeover bid for Wheelock Marden & Co. of Hong Kong. In March, however, he sold his stake in Wheelock to Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Financial sources in London said they believed Mr. Khoo still has holdings in National Bank of Brunei and two Singapore banks, Development Bank of Singapore and Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp.

Meanwhile, British & Commonwealth and Exco moved to untangle their remaining ties. They announced Thursday an agreement to exchange B&C's 30-percent stake in London Forfeiting Co. for Exco's 50-percent interest in Gartmore Investment Management Ltd. and Exco's 40-percent share of Fisdec BV.

John Gunn, a founder of Exco, resigned as chief executive of the company in September and recently became a director of B&C, which helped finance the start-up of Exco in 1979.

ENERGY SEARCH ONE N.V.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of ENERGY SEARCH ONE N.V., hereinafter called "the Company", will be held at the Company's offices at John B. Gonsingweg 6, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, on Thursday December 12th, 1985 at 10.00 a.m. (Curaçao time), for the following purposes:

1. To waive Article 10 sub-paragraph 2 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company regarding the period within which the Meeting should have been held.
2. To report on the condition of the Company.
3. To adopt the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and its subsidiaries for the three years ended December 31, 1984, together with Related Schedules.
4. To change the Articles of Incorporation to reduce the required number of Supervisory Directors and to delete the requirement for an odd number of Supervisory Directors.
5. To (re-)elect the Managing Director.
6. To (re-)elect the Members of the Supervisory Board.
7. To (re-)appoint Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. as the Company's auditors.
8. Any other business which may properly come before the Meeting.

In order to exercise their rights at this Meeting, holders of bearer shares must establish their ownership of such shares in a manner satisfactory to the Chairman of the Meeting. Such ownership may be established by depositing such shares at the office of the Company or at Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam, The Netherlands (or a certificate of deposit of these shares satisfactory to the Managing Director or to Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V.) not later than 6th December, 1985, and to produce proof thereof at the Meeting. The Managing Director has established 2nd December 1985 as the record date for the purpose of determining Shareholders entitled to vote registered shares at this Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company, and Shareholders as of the close of business on 2nd December, 1985 shall be entitled to vote at such Meeting in person or by proxy. Information related to items 3 and 4 of the Agenda are available at the offices of the Company and Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V.

Willemstad, Curaçao
15th November, 1985

CARIBBEAN MANAGEMENT COMPANY N.V.
Managing Director

Australia's Treasurer Sees Government's Policies Paying Off

(Continued from Page 13)

financial sector. This deregulation included ending foreign-exchange controls, floating the Australian dollar against other currencies, and licensing 16 foreign banks to set up full-service operations in the country.

Mr. Keating followed this up in September this year by introducing important tax changes, including cuts in the income tax, the disallowance of excluding almost all executive perquisites, including company cars, from taxation, and other measures to encourage financial, rather than physical-property, investments.

The other week, in London, he set out the details of another major change in policy — toward boosting foreign investment. Australia has decided to abandon the rule that foreign companies planning a takeover or the establishment of a major business in Australia must first seek local participation, a major disincentive to investment, because then the foreign companies' intentions have to be advertised. Some other significant changes include putting foreign insurance companies and other nonbank financial institutions on the same basis as banks — able to compete freely with their Australian equivalents.

Mr. Keating said that the transition of Australia from a highly regulated to a flexible, market-oriented economy would continue, but insisted that change was only possible because of the accord with the major unions. The Australian

Council of Trade Unions recently agreed to a discount of 2 to 3 percentage points under inflation in their contractual wage rises because of the inflationary pressures of the 20 percent fall in the Australian dollar against a basket of currencies in the past year.

"It's quite simple," he said. "You have no choice but to try an income policy, because the only alternative is to go back to deflationary fiscal and monetary policies which can only have the effect of reducing growth."

But doesn't wage restraint mean that sooner or later the floodgates will open?

"I could not say to you with any credibility that our policy will go on for ever," said Mr. Keating. "But it does have the great possibility of becoming the norm in Australia. We have had 2½ years now, more important we have just won an agreement (with the unions) for another two years, so a total of 4½ to five years is quite a long period in a country's economic history."

"For Australia to have rattled along much longer with a rate of growth of under 2 percent, with low employment growth but high growth in growth, would have been socially unacceptable. So we were bound to try it, and it is working well."

Mr. Keating's critics believe that the dollar devaluation will prove to be his Achilles Heel. John Hewson, economic adviser to the previous Liberal administration, argues that inflation will be back into double

figures as devaluation effects hits the economy.

"We had a problem with devaluation, which occurred because we were uncompetitive," Mr. Keating admits. "We had the economy growing strongly, but we were sucking in imports, and exports were not growing commensurately. A lower dollar means we are more competitive, and we are maintaining this by having wages discounted to keep inflation down."

Mr. Keating's next major aim is to transform Australia's sometimes image as a granary and mine for Japan and other Western nations into one of economic dynamism. He cites Rupert Murdoch, who has used his News Corp. to build a worldwide media empire, Robert Holmes & Court, the takeover specialist who runs Bell Group, and John Elliott of Elders IXL, the conglomerate, as Australians whose business skills are internationally recognized.

"The notion that Australians could dig up another mound of rocks and sell them to someone has gone on for too long," he said. "Herman Kahn (the late U.S. futurologist) said years ago that resources-rich countries end up being intellectually lazy, because they do not try hard enough to make their real resources work for them."

"The real resources Australia has are its people, and in the recent past we have not been making our manufacturing and services sectors operate in the best interests of the country. Making our economy

modern again is something that is long overdue. The agricultural-export sector, and any improvement in markets that comes for particular commodities ought to be the icing on the cake."

"We owe nothing to world economic recovery in picking the Australian economy back up to 5 percent nonfarm growth; it's all come from domestic policies. We have had 8 percent employment growth in the past 2½ years, and 90 percent of that has been in the private sector, in services and manufacturing. And that is where the growth will continue, for we are cutting back the public sector now very rapidly."

Does this mean that Australia will now have to ease the constraints on immigration, in order to gain growth through population? That is always an option for us. We have kept migration flexible so that as shortages of certain skills and trades arise we can bring more people to Australia. But, on the more general question, it may well be appropriate to have a faster rate of migration growth than we have now."

Mr. Keating rejects charges that the Australia is now overburdened with external debt. Australia's foreign debt has swelled to \$2 billion Australian dollars (about \$34 billion at current exchange rates) as of last June 30 from 9.1 billion dollars four years before.

But Mr. Keating responds: "Forty percent of the foreign debt has come from the devaluation of the dollar. Most of the debt is private

debt. Government debt is balanced by Australia's international reserves abroad and the private debt is borrowed by sound companies on sound investments. Our export-to-debt ratio is about half that of debtor countries. If we revalue against the U.S. dollar in which 65 percent of our debt is written, but maintain competitiveness against other countries we trade with, we will improve performance and reduce our debt."

Consumer Prices Rise in OECD

The Associated Press

PARIS — Consumer prices in the 24 member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development rose by an average 0.4 percent in September after holding steady in August, the OECD reported Thursday.

During the 12 months through September, consumer price growth was 4.3 percent, the lowest annual rate recorded since December 1969. For the seven largest Western economies, consumer price growth during the 12 months ended in September was 3.5 percent, the lowest annual rate since January 1968.

Food prices dropped marginally, partly as a result of seasonal factors, the secretariat said. Retail energy prices also fell, it said, noting that those trends continued to reflect depressed prices in the commodity and energy markets.

Nedlloyd

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THE TOP FRENCH QUALITY FIRMS



COMITÉ COLBERT Hediard: A Vintage Investment

Philippe Brunon, President



Imagination, quality and taste: The ingredients that have assured the success of Hediard, the renowned gourmet food shop on the Place de la Madeleine, by pleasing discriminating Parisian palates for 131 years, also characterize what Hediard president Philippe Brunon calls "the finest wine cellar in Paris."

In just over 12 years with the help of sommelier Lucien Babin, formerly of the Pré-Catelan and Fouquet's, Brunon has assembled an exceptional collection of fine French wines and earned Hediard the increasing respect of the most knowledgeable oenophiles. Today, Hediard sells over 400,000 bottles of wine each year ranging from rare vintage Bordeaux dating back to 1928 to reasonably priced dinner wines and vins du pays sold under the Hediard label from 11 francs.

"Selling wine is not complicated," says Philippe Brunon. "What is essential in the wine business is buying." So when Brunon, already a passionate wine connoisseur, came into Hediard in 1973 and decided to expand the wine cellar, he went to Bordeaux. "I had the luck to go there just as prices for the great chateaux wines collapsed," he recalls. "Thanks to the contacts my father had initiated, the fact that the market was knocked flat and needed badly to sell combined with the elegant reputation of Hediard, from 1974 on, we were able to buy directly from the greatest chateaux in Bordeaux, something others have spent their lives trying to do."

Hediard buys en primeur—or "in the wood"—from 60 of the great name growers such as Lafite, Ducru, Beaucailou and Branc Cantenac, six months after

the harvest when the wine is still maturing in casks, then sells some of these wines en primeur to their clients. Hediard's recent acquisition by the Guinness group has allowed Brunon to extend his wine development policy and with 1985 promising to be a memorable vintage year, he plans to offer 40 to 45 classified wines en primeur next spring at "super reasonable prices because no one buys cheaper in Bordeaux than 1 de."

Buying en primeur means a wait of two to three years before the wine is bottled and delivered, then a further five to 10 years before it is drinkable, so it can be, says Brunon, "like giving the grower a blank check." Hediard provides the security, buying technique and quality selection that absorbs most of the risk and gives the private buyer a chance to buy vintage wines at affordable prices.

With annual price rises averaging 20 percent, investing in fine wines has become an international pastime and sporting trends can be financially as well as gastronomically rewarding. Brunon sees a comeback for red Burgundies. He tips Vosne-Romanée and Chabertin as good investments now along with the bourgeois Bordeaux growths of Chateau Villegorge and Chateau Potence.

Even more marked is the new focus on Sauternes. Christie's, who regularly auction wine in London, Amsterdam, Geneva and Chicago, recently devoted an entire sale to the legendary vintage Chateau d'Yquem's and Brunon recommends buying Suarzin, Climens and Sauternes-Tour as well as Yquem.

AN ASSOCIATION OF THE MOST PRISTINE NAMES OF THE FINE FRENCH WINE VINI 2015 RUE DE LA HAUTE, 75008 PARIS

Net Asset Value on November 7, 1985

Pacific Selection Fund N.V.
U.S.\$1.27 per U.S.\$1 unit.

Pacific Selection Fund N.V.

UNICO INVESTMENT FUND

The annual report 1985 may be obtained from the Paying Agents or from the Amsterdam Liaison Office N.Z. Voorburgwal 162-170, 1012 SJ Amsterdam/Holland. Tel. 26-252383. Tlx. 15472.

A dividend of DM 5,50 is payable as from 15-11-1985.

REPUBLIK TUNESIEN
MINISTERIUM FÜR VOLKSWIRTSCHAFT
GAFSA PHOSPHATES COMPANY
INTERNATIONALE AUSSCHREIBUNG N.P. 3766

Die Gafsa Phosphates Company fordert mit der Absicht, Bergbauemaschinen für die Untertageabbau der Phosphatgruben in Gafsa zu kaufen, zu internieren und zu modernisieren für nachstehende Ausschreibung:

1. acht (8) luftbetriebl. 375 H.P. 10 Tonnen
2. sechs (6) Autoschlepper, 32 metrische Tonnen
3. zehn (10) Bohrmaschinen
4. zehn (10) adaptierte Kompressoren

An dieser Ausschreibung interessierte Gesellschaften können gegen Zahlung der Summe von 50 Dinar (fünfzig Dinar) vom Service General, 9 rue du Royaume de l'Arabie Saoudite, 1035 Tunisien, Angabe, in französischer Sprache machen "Monsieur le Directeur des Achats de la C.P.G. 2130 Metlaoui (Tunisien)" spätestens am 5. Dezember 1985 vor 10.00 Uhr vorliegen. Der äussere Umschlag ist wie folgt zu beschriften:

"Appel d'offre N.P. 3766"

Engage de Carrière

Ne pas ouvrir avant le 6.12.1985.

Die Umschläge werden am 6. Dezember um 10.00 Uhr in der "Direction des Achats de Metlaoui" geöffnet.

Nach diesem Datum eingehende Irrtümerliche Angebote können nicht berücksichtigt werden.

REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA
MINISTRY FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY
GAFSA PHOSPHATES COMPANY
INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER
N P 3766

The Gafsa Phosphates Company hereby launches an International Invitation to Tender with a view to purchasing the following machinery, for exploitation of the phosphate quarries in the basin of Gafsa:

1. eight (8) tyre-wheeled loaders, 375 H.P. 10 tonnes
2. six (6) dumper trucks, 32 metric tonnes
3. ten (10) drilling machines
4. ten (10) adapted compressors

The companies interested in the above may obtain a copy of the Schedule of Conditions against payment of 50 DT (fifty Dinar) from the "Service General, 9 rue du Royaume, d'Arabie Saoudite, 1035 Tunisia".

Tenders in the French language must reach "Monsieur le Directeur des Achats de la C.P.G. 2130 Metlaoui (Tunisia)" before 10.00 hours on the 5th December 1985.

The outer envelope must be marked as follows:

"Appel d'offre N.P. 3766"

Engage de Carrière

Ne pas ouvrir avant le 6/12/85.

The envelopes will be opened at 10.00 hours on the 6th December 1985 at the "Direction des Achats de Metlaoui".

Any tender received by telex or after the above mentioned date will not be considered.

Floating-Rate Notes

Nov. 14	Issued/Mat.	Coupon
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No. 14	Issue/Mat.	Coupon
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Wld Askn	Ireland 90/99	9%	17-03	100.21/100.28	Stand Chart #1	0%	11-07	100.00
	Ireland 97	28-05	100.02/100.12	Stand Chart Awar99	5%	11-07	100.00	
	Ireland 94	3%	10-01	100.21/100.31	Stand Chart Allsmatch	0%	02-01	99.35 99.50
	Ireland 96	13-04	100.00/100.08		0%	02-01	100.00/100.18	

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Market as of 4:15 p.m.

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
ABC	12.50	DEF	8.75	GHI	15.20	JKL	9.10
MNO	22.00	PQR	11.50	STU	18.75	VWX	7.30
YZA	3.40	BCD	19.80	EFG	6.20	HIJ	25.10
KLM	10.90	NOP	4.50	QRS	21.30	TUV	13.60
WXY	7.80	ZAB	16.40	ACD	5.10	EFG	28.90
HIJ	14.20	KLM	9.60	NOP	12.70	QRS	8.40
STU	20.50	VWX	6.90	YZA	17.80	BCD	11.20
DEF	5.30	GHI	23.10	JKL	10.40	MNO	7.60
PQR	18.90	STU	4.80	VWX	26.50	YZA	15.70
ABC	11.00	DEF	13.50	GHI	8.20	JKL	22.30
MNO	6.70	PQR	19.40	STU	11.80	VWX	9.50
YZA	24.60	BCD	7.10	EFG	16.90	HIJ	5.40
KLM	17.30	NOP	10.20	QRS	3.90	TUV	29.80
WXY	12.10	ZAB	14.70	ACD	18.50	EFG	6.80
HIJ	8.90	KLM	21.00	NOP	9.30	QRS	17.60
STU	5.60	VWX	15.40	YZA	7.50	BCD	23.20
DEF	19.70	GHI	4.10	JKL	12.90	MNO	8.70
PQR	10.30	STU	27.80	VWX	6.50	YZA	14.10
ABC	7.20	DEF	16.60	GHI	11.40	JKL	5.90
MNO	28.40	PQR	9.80	STU	19.20	VWX	12.50
YZA	6.10	BCD	25.70	EFG	8.60	HIJ	18.30
KLM	13.80	NOP	5.70	QRS	22.10	TUV	7.40
WXY	9.50	ZAB	17.90	ACD	10.70	EFG	24.50
HIJ	15.60	KLM	7.30	NOP	20.40	QRS	11.90
STU	4.20	VWX	18.80	YZA	6.40	BCD	26.10
DEF	12.40	GHI	9.90	JKL	15.30	MNO	8.10
PQR	21.70	STU	7.60	VWX	13.70	YZA	19.50
ABC	8.50	DEF	24.90	GHI	5.80	JKL	16.20
MNO	17.10	PQR	6.30	STU	23.50	VWX	10.60
YZA	11.70	BCD	14.30	EFG	9.40	HIJ	27.40
KLM	5.90	NOP	22.60	QRS	7.20	TUV	13.80
WXY	19.30	ZAB	8.10	ACD	16.70	EFG	4.70
HIJ	10.80	KLM	20.10	NOP	11.50	QRS	25.60
STU	6.50	VWX	12.90	YZA	18.40	BCD	9.20
DEF	23.80	GHI	10.60	JKL	7.80	MNO	17.90
PQR	4.90	STU	26.70	VWX	14.20	YZA	6.60
ABC	16.20	DEF	8.40	GHI	21.50	JKL	11.30
MNO	9.70	PQR	15.80	STU	5.50	VWX	28.10
YZA	20.40	BCD	7.90	EFG	13.60	HIJ	8.80
KLM	14.50	NOP	24.20	QRS	9.10	TUV	16.70
WXY	7.40	ZAB	11.00	ACD	22.80	EFG	6.00
HIJ	18.90	KLM	5.20	NOP	17.30	QRS	12.40
STU	11.20	VWX	20.60	YZA	8.70	BCD	21.90
DEF	6.80	GHI	13.10	JKL	19.40	MNO	7.50
PQR	25.30	STU	9.60	VWX	15.70	YZA	10.10
ABC	8.30	DEF	17.50	GHI	6.70	JKL	23.70
MNO	12.60	PQR	4.40	STU	24.10	VWX	11.80
YZA	19.80	BCD	10.50	EFG	7.90	HIJ	15.40
KLM	5.10	NOP	21.30	QRS	14.80	TUV	9.30
WXY	16.70	ZAB	8.60	ACD	20.20	EFG	13.20
HIJ	9.40	KLM	18.90	NOP	6.10	QRS	26.80
STU	22.50	VWX	11.70	YZA	10.90	BCD	7.70
DEF	7.10	GHI	25.40	JKL	16.50	MNO	14.60
PQR	13.90	STU	5.40	VWX	18.20	YZA	9.80
ABC	20.10	DEF	12.30	GHI	8.90	JKL	22.60
MNO	6.20	PQR	19.60	STU	11.10	VWX	17.40
YZA	15.50	BCD	7.40	EFG	23.90	HIJ	10.50

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Control Data Names Europe Manager

By Brenda Erdman
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Control Data Corp. has transferred management responsibility for its European operations to London from its Minneapolis headquarters.

With the move, the computer maker has named G.D. (Gill) Williams to the new post of vice president for Europe. Mr. Williams will report to the president of Control Data's international division, T.C. Roberts, and will have responsibility for the company's operations in 16 countries in the European region with total annual revenue of more than \$700 million.

Mr. Williams joins Control Data from Schlumberger Ltd. After working with Schlumberger in Britain, first in marketing and then in general management, he has managed companies in the electronics and semiconductor industries in Europe and Asia. Most recently he was a vice president at Fairchild, a unit of Schlumberger, based in Mountain View, California.

Mr. Williams "joins Control Data to focus and coordinate the company's plans and strategies throughout Europe," the company said.

For the first nine months of this year, Control Data reported a loss of \$369.6 million on revenue of \$3.69 billion.

Amer Group said its president and executive officer, Helmut O. Salomon, will become chairman on April 1. Leif Ekstrom, who currently is executive vice president of Rauma Repola Oy and is responsible for the group's forestry industry businesses, will become Amer Group's president on April 1. He will join the company on Feb. 17. Amer Group is based in Helsinki and has interests in the manufacture of cigarettes, printing and publishing, paper wholesaling and converting, sporting goods and the importation and marketing of consumer goods.

Morgan Grenfell & Co., the London-based merchant bank, has ap-

CCF Chairman Quits In Clash Over Policy

PARIS — Saint-owned Credit Commercial de France said Thursday that its chairman, Claude Jouve, resigned to protest management decisions made by the finance minister, Pierre Bérégovoy.

In a prepared statement, the bank said that Mr. Jouve's resignation arose from "a fundamental disagreement" over the government's handling of a plan to link CCF and two other state-owned banks under a newly established holding company, Cie. Financière du CCF.

pointed Peter Loughheed to its international advisory council. Until recently, Mr. Loughheed was premier of the Canadian province of Alberta.

Huyo Sogo Bank Ltd. is to open a representative office in London on Dec. 5. The office, the Kobe-based bank's first overseas, will cover all of Europe and will be headed by Shunichi Gomi, who will hold the title of chief representative. He moves to London from Kobe, where he was senior deputy general manager of the bank's international department. The deputy representative in London is Fumio Yuge, who formerly was in the bank's Tokyo office as deputy general manager of the international business division.

Procter & Gamble AG in Geneva has appointed Rafael A. Nunez as general manager of special operations for the Middle East, with the exception of Saudi Arabia. He succeeds Ronald G. Pearce, who, as previously reported, was named general manager of the British arm of Procter & Gamble, the Cincinnati-based soap, detergent and food concern. Previously, Mr. Nunez was general manager of spe-

cial operations for Greece, Ireland and Northern Africa. In his new post, Mr. Nunez will continue to be responsible for Northern Africa while turning over his duties for Greece and Ireland to Bengt Braum. Mr. Braum will hold the title of general manager of special operations for Greece, Ireland and Scandinavia. He moves to Geneva from Stockholm, where he was manager for Scandinavia.

Dow Chemical Europe said Stephen I. Telegdy, its director of government affairs, will move from Zurich to Brussels, where he will set up Dow's liaison office with the European Commission and other European institutions and trade associations.

Lotus Development Corp., the U.S. maker of computer software, has named Irfan Salem to the new post of vice president of European operations. He is succeeded as general manager of the international division by Charles Digate, who was general manager of Lotus's business products division. The appointments are part of a reorganization of the company.

Drexel Burnham Lambert Securities Ltd. in London has named Bob Mulligan a director. Formerly chief trader at Quader Securities Ltd. in London, Mr. Mulligan succeeds Peter Ackland as director responsible for straight Eurobond trading.

Guinness Peat Group PLC has appointed David Kelly and Bruce Ursell to its board. Mr. Kelly is due to retire at year-end from the board of PA International, Britain's largest consultancy group. Mr. Ursell is a managing director and the chief operating officer of Guinness Mahon & Co., the merchant banking arm of Guinness Peat.

Lucas Industries PLC, the British maker of aerospace and automobile parts, has named Jean-Claude Martin managing director of Lucas France SA. Mr. Martin, who previously was with Air France, succeeds Melvin Guet.

When You Say 'Speak to Me,' It May Be Hal Who Answers

(Continued from Page 13)

Saying "speak to me" brings the Intel system back to attention with a cheerful "I'm back."

Another friendly feature is a self-adjusting mechanism, in case a person's way of saying a word changes over time. If unsure of a word, the system will ask questions. "Did you say 'speak to me'?" If the answer is "yes," the system adjusts the template for that word to the new pattern.

There are about two dozen of these systems in use in industrial facilities, according to Stanley Goldstein, publisher of Speech Technology magazine. But he said the number should increase sharply in the next few years because of advances in speech-recognition technology and because vendors are now offering complete packages that require very little adaptation by users.

The systems available commercially are primitive compared with the ones being developed. "On a scale of 1 to 10, the current systems are at about 3," said Raj Reddy, a professor at Carnegie-Mellon University. The goal, he said, is for people to be able to converse with computers without "training" the machine. Mr. Goldstein describes this as "talking to Hal," a reference to the computer in the film "2001: A Space Odyssey."

But since such a system would require a machine to be able to recognize different speakers who do not pause between each word, Mr. Reddy estimates that fully conversational systems are at least 10 years off.

Meanwhile, he said, researchers are hoping that the limited speech-recognition products that are available will be accepted for industrial and commercial applications.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Eases Lower in Europe, U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar turned slightly lower Thursday in Europe and the United States, but dealers said there was some nervousness about pushing it lower.

A U.S. Commerce Department report that U.S. retail sales fell a seasonally adjusted 3.3 percent in October had little impact on a quiet market. Dealers had anticipated a decline of 2.5 percent to 3 percent.

A New York bank dealer said the market "is ambivalent; traders are wondering whether this is an opportunity to buy cheap dollars. There has been no jawboning or intervention by central banks for a couple of days and the market is getting nervous about short positions in the dollar."

Daniel Holland, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York, noted that most volume in recent days has been on the International Mon-

etary Market in Chicago, where many traders are speculators or technicians who base their decisions on chart movements.

"It's not a bank-dominated market," he said. "Chicago traders have been calling the shots and they will keep pushing the dollar lower until it finds support."

He noted, however, that the dollar has been down against the yen at the close of the futures market for three consecutive days and "this could mean a continuing higher level for the yen if it indeed represents diversification out of the dollar."

After a mixed showing on foreign markets the dollar finished lower across the board in New York. It finished there at 202.65 yen, down from 204.33; at 2.6105 Deutsche marks, down from 2.6180; at 2.1410 Swiss francs,

down from 2.1480, and at 7.9600 French francs, down from 7.9725.

The British pound rose to \$1.4295 from \$1.4228, in earlier trading in Europe, the pound closed at \$1.4275, up from \$1.4245 Wednesday.

In other European trading, the dollar was fixed at 2.6122 DM in Frankfurt, up slightly from 2.6107 Wednesday; at 7.9600 French francs in Paris, from 7.952, and at 1.764 lire in Milan, up from 1.76220.

In Zurich, the dollar closed at 2.1413 Swiss francs, a slight drop from Wednesday's 2.1418.

In Tokyo, the dollar closed at 204.25 yen, almost unchanged from Wednesday's 204.65. Later, in London trading, the dollar closed at 203.20 yen, down from Wednesday's 204.10. (UPI, Reuters)

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Australia			
Westpac Banking	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	2,100	1,950	1,800
Profit	120	110	100
Per Share	0.75	0.70	0.65
Canada			
Bank of Montreal	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	2,100	1,950	1,800
Profit	120	110	100
Per Share	0.75	0.70	0.65
Denmark			
Novo Industri	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	2,100	1,950	1,800
Profit	120	110	100
Per Share	0.75	0.70	0.65
France			
Sanofi-Sintabo	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	2,100	1,950	1,800
Profit	120	110	100
Per Share	0.75	0.70	0.65
Germany			
Boehringer Mannheim	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	2,100	1,950	1,800
Profit	120	110	100
Per Share	0.75	0.70	0.65
Italy			
Eni	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	2,100	1,950	1,800
Profit	120	110	100
Per Share	0.75	0.70	0.65
Japan			
Daicel Chemical	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	2,100	1,950	1,800
Profit	120	110	100
Per Share	0.75	0.70	0.65
Netherlands			
Unilever	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	2,100	1,950	1,800
Profit	120	110	100
Per Share	0.75	0.70	0.65
Sweden			
Ericsson (L.M.)	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	2,100	1,950	1,800
Profit	120	110	100
Per Share	0.75	0.70	0.65
Switzerland			
Roche	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	2,100	1,950	1,800
Profit	120	110	100
Per Share	0.75	0.70	0.65
U.K.			
Glaxo	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	2,100	1,950	1,800
Profit	120	110	100
Per Share	0.75	0.70	0.65
U.S.			
Amgen	1985	1984	1983
Revenue	2,100	1,950	1,800
Profit	120	110	100
Per Share	0.75	0.70	0.65

THE EUROMARKETS

Prices Soften Amid U.S. Treasury Concerns

By David Riss

LONDON — Eurobond prices eased in lackluster trading dominated by concerns that backlogged U.S. Treasury borrowings would push domestic bond prices lower once the debt ceiling is increased, dealers said.

They said that these worries have offset the impact of buying by some investors looking to pick up yields as the spread between Eurobond and U.S. Treasury securities yields remains wide.

The wide spreads are discouraging potential borrowers from launching dollar-denominated Eurobonds, which Thursday's issues coming in the European currency unit, British pound and Deutsche mark, were not.

Investors are attracted when we see spreads widen from 40

to 50 basis points over Treasuries around 70 to 80, but borrowers don't want to pay that much for dollar Eurobonds," one dealer said.

Thursday's issues included a £100-million, 12-year floating rate note for New Zealand, on the same terms as a New Zealand issue launched in July, paying 1/16 over three-month London interbank offered rate. The two will be fully interchangeable.

The note, lead managed by S.G. Warburg & Co., closed at 99.70 to 99.75, down from the 99.75 to 99.85 quoted for the July issue Thursday morning, but inside total fees of 35 basis points.

The Victorian Public Authorities Finance Agency's 75-million-Euro currency unit, 8 3/4-percent, five-year, par-priced issue won strong demand, particularly from retail investors in continental Eu-

rope, lead manager Banque Paribas Capital Markets said.

The issue was quoted at a discount of 3/4, well inside the 1 1/4-percent selling concession.

In the Deutsche-mark sector, Haind Finance BV launched a 100-million DM, 7-percent bond due 1997 and priced at par in tandem with a 150-million DM, zero-coupon issue due 2000, priced at 36.25 for an effective yield of 7 percent. Deutsche Bank AG was lead manager.

The recent 1.2-billion-DM floating-rate note for Malaysia held steady at 99.36 to 99.39, inside total fees of 60 basis points, at which levels it was beginning to attract some buying. Dealers said the note was the world's first crisis seemed to have little impact on this or earlier issues by Malaysia, the world's largest producer of the metal.

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

See The Associated Press

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Chg

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SPORTS

Northern Ireland, Denmark Gain World Cup Finals



Dwight Gooden

Gooden of Mets Is Unanimous Choice As Top Pitcher in the National League

By Joseph Durso
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After only two seasons in the big leagues, Dwight Gooden made more baseball history Wednesday when he became the youngest pitcher ever to win the Cy Young Award. And he did it in dominating, dazzling style — by sweeping all 24 votes cast for first place.

Only three days short of his 21st birthday but already the national symbol of the strikeout, Gooden became the second pitcher in the New York Mets history to win the award as the National League's best pitcher. Tom Seaver won three times: in 1969, 1973 and 1975.

Gooden also became the seventh pitcher in the 22-year history of the award to win unanimously, getting all the first-place votes cast by a panel of baseball writers. He far outdistanced John Tudor of the St. Louis Cardinals, who got most of the second-place votes, and Orel Hershiser of the Los Angeles Dodgers, who got earned of the third-place votes.

But no pitcher has won it as early as age 21. Fernando Valenzuela of the Dodgers was selected in 1981, just after his 21st birthday. Gooden, rookie of the year in 1984 when he was 19 and a superstar this year at 20, will turn 21 on Saturday. The Cy Young Award, named for the legendary pitcher who won 511 games around the turn of the century, became Gooden's latest achievement after a season in which he scored one success after another.

He led the major leagues in vic-

torious, winning 24 games and losing only 4. He led the majors in strikeouts, with 268. He led the majors in earned-run average, allowing only 1.53 runs every nine innings. He is the first pitcher to lead both leagues in those "triple crown" categories since Sandy Koufax of the Dodgers, the leading performer in 1963, 1965 and again in 1966.

Gooden also won 14 straight decisions in 20 starts after May 25, and lost only one game in the last four months of the season. "I'm honored to have my name listed with the other Cy Young winners," Gooden said Wednesday night at Shea Stadium, where the Mets had arranged a dinner for him in anticipation of his winning the award. "So much has happened to me in such a short period of time. Rookie of the year last year, and now this."

"Still," he added, repeating one of his favorite themes, "I would gladly trade both of these awards for one World Series ring. That's what I will be shooting for next year."

Dave Johnson, the manager of the Mets, saluted his prodigy by telephone from his home in Orlando, Florida, and said: "All the awards in the world won't make Dwight complacent. The most remarkable thing about him is that he seems to come up with something new every start. Just when you think you might have seen it all, he amazes you again."

Gooden has been amazing people since he started striking out batters in Hillsborough High School in Tampa, Florida. He

made the Mets last year, and started setting records as "the youngest" to pass milestones, one after another.

As a 19-year-old phenomenon, he became the youngest player ever picked for the All-Star Game and the youngest ever named rookie of the year. This season, he became the youngest pitcher in modern baseball to start an opening game, and the youngest to win 20 in a season.

In his two seasons in the big leagues, he has won 41 games and lost 13, struck out 344 batters; he has allowed exactly two runs every nine innings. He did all that while earning \$40,000 as a rookie in 1984, and close to half a million dollars this year. He signed last spring for a base pay of \$275,000 plus commercial fees and bonuses — including one for winning the Cy Young Award.

Ballots for the award are cast by a panel of baseball writers, two for each city in the league. They vote for three pitchers, with five points given for a first-place vote, three for second place and one point for third. Gooden swept the 24 top votes for 120 points. Tudor, who pitched 10 shutouts as he won 21 games and lost 8, got 21 votes for second place and 2 for third. Hershiser got one vote for second place and 14 for third.

It proved to be a dazzling year for youth. The American League award, announced earlier in the week, went to Bret Saberhagen of the Kansas City Royals, who turned 21 last April.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Denmark and Northern Ireland booked places in the 1986 World Cup soccer finals Wednesday night, but they did so in starkly contrasting styles.

Denmark, which needed only to avoid a heavy defeat in order to qualify for the first time ever, cruised to a 4-1 Group 6 triumph over Ireland in Dublin. But with Group 3 rival Romania winning, 3-1, in Turkey, the Northern Irish had to mount a stubborn rearguard action to hold England to a scoreless draw at Wembley Stadium. England had already qualified; Northern Ireland gained the one point it needed to deny Romania and reach its second straight finals.

Northern Ireland owed its berth to an inspired performance by 40-year-old goalie Pat Jennings, who is in semiretirement with the Tottenham reserves. Jennings set a world international appearance record for a goalkeeper by winning his 113th cap, one more than Italy's Dino Zoff. He kept his country's hopes alive by making three superb saves — deflecting two shots away with his hands and sticking a leg out to block another.

The saves proved decisive as England's strikers failed to penetrate a solid Irish defense. On the only occasion Jennings was beaten, on a chipped cross-cut shot by Gary Stevens, the ball was hooked away off the Irish line.

A frosty playing surface made it difficult for players to keep their feet, and few chances were created in the opening quarter of the game as movement continually broke down in midfield.

Glenn Hoddle almost broke the deadlock in the 29th minute with a beautiful left-footer from 30 meters

(98 feet). The ball was curling toward the top left corner of the net, but Jennings dived to palm it around the post.

Northern Ireland's closest chance at scoring before halftime came when winger Ian Stewart aimed a center toward striker Jimmy Quinn, who was allowed a free header from 12 meters out. But Quinn miscued, and the ball flew well wide.

At the other end Kerry Dixon, substituting an injured center forward Mark Hateley, missed a simple chance when a smart chip from Hoddle presented him with a header. Dixon had only Jennings to beat from little more than five meters, but his mistimed effort went wide.

The visitors forced two corners early in the second half, but the flow was soon reversed, with the English trying but failing to turn constant pressure into goals. Jennings made a reflex save with his right leg to deny Dixon, and soon afterward tipped a dangerous header by Dixon over the bar.

Despite publicly expressed Romanian fears that the two teams might collide, Northern Ireland's manager, Billy Bingham, was insistent that England had not simply allowed his team the draw it needed to reach Mexico.

Said Bingham: "If anybody was watching the game and thought it was a draw, I would say, 'What about the chances England had and the saves Jennings made?' England had three very good chances, and each time Pat rose to the occasion."

Denmark, after falling behind to a sixth-minute Frank Stapleton header, bounced back with two goals by Preben Elkjaer and a goal assist by Michael Laudrup and Jan Sivebak. The result gave Den-

mark top spot in Group 6, with the Soviet Union in second place and already assured of a finals berth.

Romania posted an easy victory over Turkey in Izmir. After racing into a 3-0 lead by the 52nd minute, the visitors retreated into a defensive shell.

In the night's other European qualifier, Switzerland and Norway brought their unsuccessful Group 6 campaigns to a close with a 1-1 draw in Lucerne.

Nineteen countries have qualified for the finals to be held next May and June; five places are still up for grabs. The timetable for the remaining qualifying matches before the draw in Mexico City:

Nov. 15: Syria hosts Iraq in the first leg of the final playoff for the remaining berth from the Asian zone.

Nov. 16: France, Yugoslavia and East Germany, all chasing the final qualifying berth in European Group 4, play their final matches, France playing at home against Yugoslavia and East Germany hosting already-qualified Bulgaria.

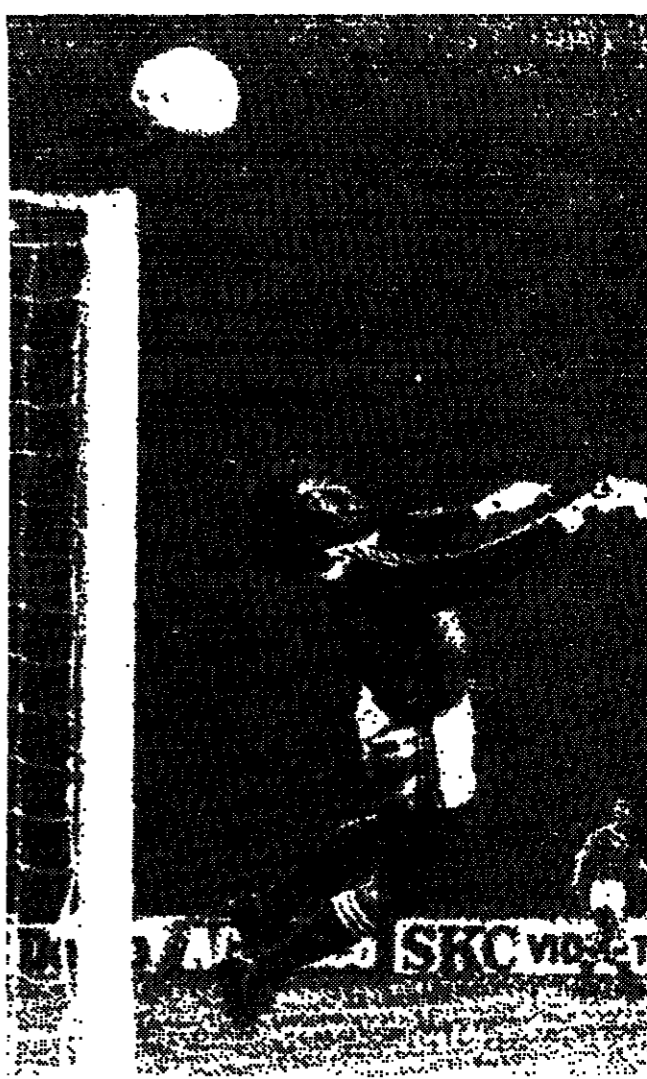
Nov. 17: Chile hosts Paraguay in the second leg of the South American playoff to decide the final CONMEBOL berth. Paraguay leads, 3-0, from the first leg.

Nov. 20: The Netherlands is at home to Belgium in the second leg of the European playoffs (Belgium holding a 1-0 first-leg lead) and Scotland playing Australia in Glasgow in the first leg of the European-Oceania group playoff.

Nov. 29: Iraq vs. Syria second leg, Saudi Arabia.

Dec. 4: Australia vs. Scotland, second leg, Melbourne.

Dec. 15: Draw for cup finals in Mexico City. (AP, UPI)



Pat Jennings, making his first-half save on Hoddle's curving drive.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

W. L. Pct. GB

Boston 7 4 .675 —

New Jersey 6 4 .600 1

Philadelphia 5 4 .556 2 1/2

Washington 2 6 .350 5 1/2

New York 1 8 .111 6 1/2

Central Division

Milwaukee 5 4 .562 1/2

Detroit 4 4 .500 2

Chicago 4 4 .500 2

Cleveland 3 5 .375 3 1/2

Indiana 2 5 .286 3 1/2

Western Conference

Midwest Division

Houston 7 2 .778 —

Denver 6 2 .750 1 1/2

San Antonio 5 3 .556 2

Utah 4 4 .500 3 1/2

Dallas 3 5 .375 4

Sacramento 2 6 .250 4 1/2

Pacific Division

L.A. Lakers 7 1 .875 —

Portland 6 2 .750 1 1/2

L.A. Clippers 5 4 .556 2 1/2

Golden State 5 4 .556 2 1/2

Seattle 4 4 .500 3

Phoenix 3 5 .375 4

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Detroit 91, Milwaukee 82

L.A. 103, Portland 91

L.A. 103, Portland 91

L.A. 103, Portland 91

L.A. 103, Portland 91

L.A. 103, Portland 91

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Hockey

NHL Standings

Wales Conference

Patrick Division

W. L. T. Pts. GF GA

Philadelphia 12 2 0 24 69 39

Washington 8 6 2 18 45 54

NY Islanders 7 7 2 18 41 52

NY Rangers 8 8 0 16 41 50

New York 6 7 1 13 50 53

Pittsburgh 5 8 1 13 54 64

Adams Division

Boston 10 5 1 21 70 58

Buffalo 10 5 1 21 64 47

Chicago 9 6 1 19 64 41

Hartford 8 7 0 16 58 60

Montreal 7 7 2 16 45 67

Campbell Conference

Norris Division

Chicago 6 9 1 13 64 74

St. Louis 6 9 1 13 47 55

Minnesota 4 8 3 11 57 61

Detroit 3 9 4 10 49 80

Toronto 1 12 2 14 45 64

Smythe Division

Edmonton 11 3 1 23 88 52

Calgary 8 6 2 18 70 40

Vancouver 7 7 2 18 69 68

Winnipeg 4 8 2 14 45 77

Los Angeles 3 12 1 7 35 65

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Pittsburgh 4, Houston 5

Pittsburgh 4, Houston 5

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North Stars' New Coach on a Downer

The Associated Press

HARTFORD, Connecticut — Lorne Henning, who knows all about life at the top, is starting to find out how the other half lives.

In his years as a player and assistant coach with the four-time Stanley Cup champion New York Islanders in the tough Patrick Division of the National Hockey

NHL FOCUS

League, winning was habitual. Now, as first-year head coach of the Minnesota North Stars of the horrendous Norris Division, losing is contagious.

"We're not playing and concentrating for 60 minutes," Henning said Wednesday night, after the North Stars suffered a 5-2 loss to the Hartford Whalers.

"We gave them their first goal and then they started to beat us one-on-one," Henning fumed. "It was a bunch of blunders after that."

Should it have come as a surprise? Norris teams — all five of them losers — have a combined 18-44-13 record. The Adams Division, which includes Hartford, has a 1-1 record and is an impressive 44-29-5.

Henning's frustration wound up costing him an automatic \$100 fine

when he was assessed a gross misconduct penalty at the end of the game for using abusive language on referee Ron Wicks.

"One of our guys went across the ice and charged one of our men and we got the penalty," Henning said. "Wicks never saw the charge. I wasn't pleased."

Other NHL winners Wednesday night were the New York Rangers, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, and Pittsburgh; Calgary and Winnipeg tied.

Minnesota, which has lost five of its last seven games, let a 2-1 lead vanish in the second period as Hartford, sparked by Ron Francis, scored three goals to take a 4-2 lead. Francis wound up with four assists on the night.

Picking Up the Slack, Johnson Guns Celts to 118-114 Victory

The Associated Press

BOSTON — One reason the Boston Celtics have been in the National Basketball Association finals for two consecutive years is that they can play well even when Larry Bird isn't.

Bird, the NBA's most valuable player the last two seasons, led Boston with 15 rebounds and seven assists Wednesday night, but shot a dismal 6-for-21 from the floor and finished with 18 points.

Nevertheless, Dennis Johnson compensated for Bird's comparatively off night with 30 points — his high since joining the team in 1983 — and made six steals as the Celtics defeated Indiana, 118-114, for their seventh consecutive victory after a season-opening loss to New Jersey.

"Larry has been shooting bricks out there and D.J. has been picking up the slack," said Coach K.C. Jones. "Dennis is pumped up on both ends and is doing the job."

Johnson scored 11 points in each of the final two periods as Boston broke away from a 58-58 halftime tie.

His third quarter helped Boston move to an 88-81 lead; then, after sitting on the bench while Indiana rallied for a 91-91 tie early in the final period, Johnson scored nine points in a two-minute span as the Celtics pulled away again.

"I can't explain why I had that

stretch in the fourth quarter," Johnson said. "If I could, I'd bottle it and save it for the next game. Those things just happen."

"He hurt us when we didn't sign him as a free agent, and he hurt us

NBA FOCUS

tonight," said Coach George Irvine, referring to the off-season offer sheet Johnson signed with Indiana that was matched by Boston.

"He had a great game and did it basically against a tough defense," D.J. made some real tough shots," said the Pacers' Terence Stansbury. "We played good defense on him, but he made the big shots."

"All you can do when a player is going like that is to keep playing him tight and hope he misses the next one."

All five Boston starters hit in double figures as the Celtics handed the Indiana 18th consecutive loss on the road since a victory in Chicago last Feb. 15.

"It's just a matter of time for that young team," said Parish of the Pacers. "They never give up and that's good. One day they are going to turn around. So get them while they're young."

Other NBA winners Wednesday night were Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Dallas and Seattle.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Hagler-Mugabi Fight Set for March 10

NEW YORK (AP) — The title fight between undisputed middleweight champion Marvelous Marvin Hagler and John Mugabi of Uganda has been rescheduled for March 10 at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas, it was announced Wednesday.

The 12-round bout, originally set for Nov. 14, was postponed Oct. 29 after Hagler suffered a broken nose while sparring.

Hagler is 61-2-2 lifetime with 51 knockouts, while Mugabi is 26-0, all of his victories coming on knockouts. Mugabi, now living in Tampa, Florida, has won 16 of his 26 fights in under two rounds.

Snow Lack Changes Site for Ski Series

BERN — Skiing's world series, the prologue to the Alpine World Cup races, has been moved from Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, where there has been a scarcity of snow, to Sestriere, Italy, the International Ski Federation announced Thursday. The series opens with a men's giant slalom on Nov. 27 and ends with a women's slalom Nov. 30.

The federation said snowfall in the Alps appears to have insured that the World Cup races will begin as scheduled on Dec. 1.

Lyle Leader in Hawaiian Golf Tourney

KAPALUA, Hawaii (AP) — Sandy Lyle of Scotland shot a 6-under-par 66 that snaked him to a one-shot lead in Wednesday's uncompleted first round of the Kapalua International golf tournament.

At 67 in the international field were Mark O'Meara, Bernhard Langer, Lanny Wadkins, Corey Pavin, John Mahaffey, Andy Bean, David Ishii and Dan Halldorson. Two players, D.A. Weir and Gary Hallberg, were stranded by darkness on the course; they were to complete first-round play on Thursday, but neither had a chance of overtaking Lyle.

The reigning British Open champion, Lyle won the recent Nissan Cup over the same par-72, 6,879-yard Kapalua Golf Club course.

At 49, the Stilt's Still Taking His Shots

By Tim Liotra

The Associated Press

